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THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON
FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

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COMPLAINT FILED AT WASHINGTON ON DIFFERENTIALS

Sixty-Seven Railroads Named in
Action by New England
Interests

Attacks on the existing differentials in freight rates from points in the middle west to Atlantic ports on the ground that they operate to the disadvantage of Boston were made today. In Washington a formal complaint was filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission by attorneys representing the Maritime Association of the Boston Chamber of Commerce and other New England business organizations.

Formal Complaint Filed

In the formal complaint against 67 railroads and other public carriers filed by the Maritime Association of the Boston Chamber of Commerce and several other commercial and business organizations of New England it is alleged that unfair differentials are charged in railroad rates on export freight routed from western states to the Atlantic seaboard, so that New England ports, notably Boston, cannot compete with other ports, notably Philadelphia and Baltimore.

This complaint is the culmination of several months' efforts by the Maritime Association of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, in association with the Associated Industries of Massachusetts, the New Bedford Board of Commerce, and the Chambers of Commerce of Fall River, Mass.; New London, Conn.; Portland, Me.; and Providence, R. I., who are joint complainants to the Interstate Commerce Commission.

For the purpose of being legally represented before the commission, about \$20,000 has been raised by the Maritime Association of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, which is represented by the Boston City Council. The Boston City Council a few months ago passed a resolution to appropriate \$2500 for this purpose. The importance of the railroad differential lies in the fact that water rates from Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore and other competing ports are exactly the same. With lower railroad rates to Philadelphia or Baltimore, export business naturally goes to those ports rather than to Boston. In the complaint, the trunk and other lines between the east and west are named, the complaint being technically against the Ann Arbor Railroad Company at last.

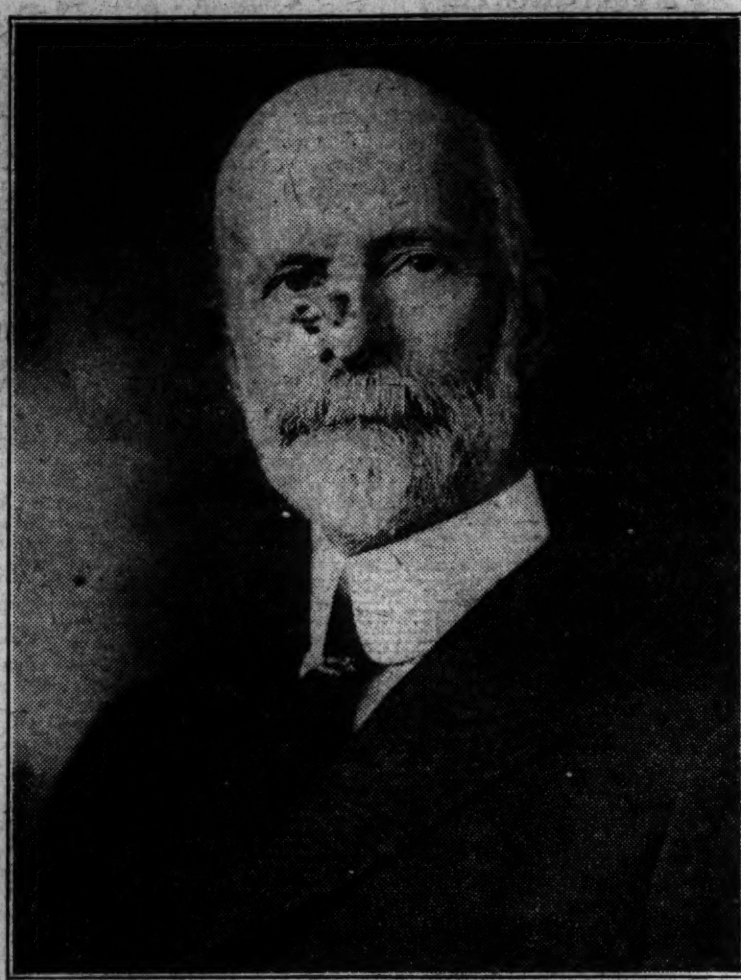
Rates Controlling Factor

The complaint states that "freight rates maintained by defendants on import and export freight traffic are frequently a controlling factor in determining the port through which the traffic shall be routed" and that the "defendants' import and export freight rates between the New England ports on the one hand and the east and west, important territory west of the Buffalo-Pittsburgh line, on the other hand, are substantially higher than the corresponding rates on the coast."

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Prof. Solon I. Bailey

Harvard astronomer who sails today to take charge of observatory in Peru

MAGELLANIC CLOUDS TO BE SUBJECT OF SPECIAL STUDY

Professor Bailey of Harvard University Sails for
Peruvian Station to Engage in Two Years'
Astronomical Research

Special study of the Magellanic clouds, hitherto little observed by astronomers, will be made by Prof. Solon I. Bailey, until recently in charge of the observatory at Harvard University, who sails from New York today with Mrs. Bailey and Miss Annie J. Cannon of the observatory staff to take charge of the Harvard astronomical station near Arequipa, Peru. Professor Bailey was in charge of the observatory in South America at the time of its establishment more than 30 years ago, and is returning to restore the institution to the state of efficiency it enjoyed before its activities were restricted during the war. "The portions of the Milky Way seen from the southern hemisphere are much richer in material for astronomical research than the portions visible from Cambridge," said Dr. Harlow Shapley, head of the Harvard Observatory, in an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor this morning. "The Magellanic clouds, which Prof. Bailey and Miss Cannon will observe, appear somewhat as detached portions of this rich Milky Way. There are two of these clouds, and altogether they contain about 2000 variable stars of the pulsating type, besides hundreds of thousands of invariable stars.

"The clouds themselves are at a distance of over 60,000 light years from the earth, and the stars are very faint, some of them being of the seventeenth magnitude and others still fainter. The faintest stars which the naked eye can see are of the sixth magnitude, and those in the Magellanic clouds are about 1-25,000 as

bright. Yet their faintness is entirely due to their great distance from us, as in reality they are giant stars, all we observe being at least 20 times more bright than our sun, and many from 100 to 5000 times as bright.

"The light of these pulsating stars is variable, becoming brighter and fainter as the stars heat and cool, expand and contract. Their pulsations, however, are regular, the length of their periods depending upon their actual brightness. The study of these stars, which is not being carried on by any observatory other than the Harvard station at Arequipa, is of great importance in astronomical circles, as the data obtained is of value in measuring the dimensions of the sidereal universe. The stars will be studied by means of a Bruce telescope with a 24-inch aperture, the largest doublet in the world, which will make photographs on plates 14 by 17 inches in size. Each of these plates will show approximately 100,000 stars, and exposures of from one to four hours will be made to obtain the pictures.

The station at Arequipa is maintained in order to enable Harvard University to make a complete study of the heavens, one-fourth of the stars which are not visible from Cambridge being in plain view there. The magnitudes and the spectra are special objects of study. Professor Bailey expects to remain in Peru for the next two years. Miss Cannon who returns at the end of the present observing season, was recently awarded an honorary degree from the Groningen University in Holland for her research work concerning stellar spectra.

EXPERTS WILL MEET IN LONDON MARCH 16

LONDON, March 1 (Special Cable)—The Soviet Government's note to the powers protesting against the postponement of the Genoa Conference has been received here, but British officials circle maintain that it is a matter for the Italian Government and that Great Britain will not take any steps regarding it. A meeting of British, French, and Belgian experts has been called to discuss the various questions raised by the presence of Russian delegates at Genoa. The meeting will take place in London about March 6 and will deal mainly with financial questions, the British representatives being Mr. Hawtrey, Treasury official and statistical expert; J. D. Gregory, head of the Russian Department of the Foreign Office, and Sir Sidney Chapman of the Board of Trade.

NEW VOTERS ENTER HAWAIIAN PRIMARIES

HONOLULU, Feb. 27 (By The Associated Press)—One American-born Japanese and 20 women sat among the 273 delegates to the recent Republican territorial convention, which nominated territorial Senator Harry Baldwin of the island of Maui, the party's candidate at the special election, March 25, for the position of delegate to Congress, left vacant by the death of Prince Kuhio. It was the first time women or a Japanese sat in a political convention in the territory. Senator Baldwin will be opposed by L. L. McCandless, who in eight previous elections carried the Democratic standard.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY NAMES ASSISTANTS

Thomas C. O'Brien, district attorney of Suffolk County, appointed three assistant district attorneys today and completed his office personnel. The appointees are Robert Robinson, an attorney well known in the west end; Maurice Caro of Chelsea, who has been active in politics in that city; and Peter F. McCarty of Dorchester. Messrs. Robinson and Caro succeed Frederick M. J. Sheehan and William S. Kinney, Pelletier appointees, at salaries of \$5000 per year each, and Mr. McCarty fills the vacancy caused by the accepted resignation of David Mancovitz.

In the appointment of Mr. Robinson, District Attorney O'Brien is believed to have won the support of Martin M. Lomasney and the West End. Attorney Robinson has been active about the criminal courts for some years and has been regarded as one of Mr. Lomasney's strongest supporters. Mr. Caro has served in the state Legislature.

District Attorney O'Brien's staff of assistants is now complete. Henry P. Fielding, who has been in the office since Arthur D. Hill appointed him over 12 years ago, remains under reappointment by Mr. O'Brien, as do Deputy Assistant District Attorney Daniel W. Casey and Assistant District Attorney Daniel M. Lyons.

American Girl Wins English Prize
LONDON, March 1—An American has been awarded the 10-guinea prize offered by the Pall Mall Gazette for the best suggestions on how to make London "the magnet of the world." Miss Alice Young of Mishawaka, Ind., the winner, based her proposals on what is done in America to make towns attractive.

WOMEN'S VICTORY WON IN MARYLAND

"Bill of Rights" Accepted,
Bringing First of Southern
States Into Movement

WASHINGTON, March 1 (Special)—Maryland is the first southern state to pass the bill of rights being advocated by the National Women's Party in nine states.

The following duties and privileges are provided for by the bill: exercise of suffrage, holding public office, choice of residence for voting purposes and care and custody of children and freedom of contract. One section of the bill provides that the courts shall construe the existing laws where the masculine gender is used to include the feminine, unless such construction would deny to women the protection and privileges they now enjoy for the general welfare. The bill is practically identical with the one passed in Wisconsin.

At the headquarters of the National Women's Party here it was said: "This victory is of the utmost significance. First, because of the decisive vote, more than two to one in favor of establishing the principle of equality in the laws for the women of Maryland, and second, because Maryland is the first southern state to pass the woman's bill of rights.

"We think that women should be appointed on state boards and commissions, particularly in those fields of work where woman's training, interest or experience especially qualifies her. We pledge our party to legislation removing all political disabilities of women and making it possible for them to hold elective or appointed offices."

BOSTON ELEVATED STARTS BUS LINE

Scheme to Cut Expense Initiated
on Brighton-Allston Route

More than 600 passengers were carried each day of the first two days of operation by the Boston Elevated system of its first motorbus line, replacing a one-man car on the Brighton-Allston route. The bus, introduced last Friday, is the latest innovation in Boston's street railway transit service from which the public trustees of the Elevated system hope to effect economies.

The new motorbus line opens the way for a comprehensive study of the possibilities of motorbus operation in lowering street railway costs on short-haul routes, and the experiment is being watched with keen interest by street railway officials in many sections.

The elimination of the trolley on the Brighton-Allston route is admitted by Elevated officials to be a strictly economy measure. Revenue of the line, it is stated, would not warrant the annual expenditure entailed for track and trolley wire upkeep, and recently when the road faced the expense of laying new tracks on North Beacon Street, between Market Street and the Watertown line, to conform with the widening of the street, immediate adoption of the motorbus was settled upon as an alternative.

The line runs between the Cambridge Street bridge near the Allston depot, up Cambridge Street to Union Square and hence over North Beacon Street to Market Street. With the completion of the street work beyond Market Street, the line will be extended to the Watertown line.

The rate of fare on the line is 5 cents and 10 cents, according to the distance traveled, the same as on the regular service routes of the system. The bus makes its stops at all "white posts."

At the present time but one bus is in operation and runs alternately with a one-man car, which will later be replaced by a second bus, trolley service on the route being thereby completely eliminated.

Newspaper Man's Status Is Determined at Last

By Authority of the United States Government, He Is a
Member of a "Learned Profession"

By authority of the United States Government, it has been decided that a newspaper man is a member of a "learned profession."

The decision will bring deep relief to many persons in and out of the "game." For long there has been confusion on this vital question. Some newspaper men have described themselves as "journalists," which has moved others to define a journalist as a newspaper man out of a job. Others have frankly aligned themselves with Labor, accepting the benefits and the deprivations of such alliance with apparent equanimity.

Outside the "shop" opinions were equally varying. Those whose personal affairs had been exploited without the confines of decent society. Politicians and business men who were able through influence, personal or commercial, to use newspaper men as their unpaid publicity agents took something for nothing and patted the agents on the back. Generally, the public looked on newspaper men as "interesting," "energetic," rather impertinent men, occupying economically a position somewhere between the janitor and the college professor.

Now all this uncertainty is happily

resolved. The other day a newspaper man, native of England, resident for years of Canada, left the Dominion for the United States, there to pursue his occupation. Late at night he was roused from his berth by a courteous but determined immigration officer, who told him he must leave the train. Protests proving of no avail, the newspaper man obeyed, and later submitted himself to further examination by a "board."

He was quizzed as to his antecedents, his occupation, the number of years he had followed it, which were many, the conditions under which he purposed going to the United States, the extent of his resources, the size of his family.

At last it developed that the officials were trying to determine whether the newspaper man fell under the ban of the law which prohibits bringing labor into this country under contract. The issue, proving too big for determination by the officials at the border, was referred at last to the American immigration authorities at Montreal, and after some delay came the decision:

"We find that a newspaper man is a member of a learned profession, and as such is not subject to the provisions of the contract labor law."

bridge and on the Old Colony boulevard, and the problem of harmonizing garbage collections with the requirements of the statute, are other subjects for the discussion tonight. The United Improvement Association is composed of delegates from about twenty local improvement associations in Greater Boston, and hold meetings once a month.

FIVE-CENT FARES MAY BE DEMANDED

United Improvement Association
to Discuss Issues Regarding
Boston Elevated

Immediate installation of a system of five-cent fares and abolition of the present tax limit are among the subjects to be discussed by the United Improvement Association at the Boston City Club at 8 o'clock tonight.

It was at the instigation of this association that a hearing was given by the Elevated trustees on Jan. 30, when the argument was advanced by the trustees that the company is legally obliged to maintain its present fare until repayment had been made to the cities and towns which had been assessed to make up the operating deficit. Proponents of the reduced fare believe that this repayment can either be postponed or be met in some other way than by the continuance of the 10-cent fare.

Claiming that in the discussion in the Legislature in 1918 statements of interested parties were taken at par and that speculators and promoters were fraudulently enriched at the expense of the people through the taking over of the Elevated by the Commonwealth, Mayor Curley on Feb. 16 requested Governor Cox to reopen the matter in the Legislature with a view to removing the enactments from the statute books.

The Governor replied that he did not feel justified in so doing, as the personnel of the Legislature is still the same as at the time of this enactment. Thereupon the Mayor sought the assistance of Representative John W. McCormack of South Boston for his fight in the Legislature and threatened to attack the charter of the Elevated in the courts.

Meanwhile the company is obtaining publicity for an outline of plans to put suburban lines upon a five-cent basis while it improves its rapid transit facilities, including the subways, under a 10-cent fare.

Mayor Curley's proposed appropriation of \$100,000 to the City Planning Board for a study of the metropolitan streets and transportation system, the adequacy of the Metropolitan District Commission's estimate of a \$280,000 appropriation for the proposed new Boston bridge, the estimated time at which work will be begun on this

BANK DEPOSITORS MEET FOR MARCH UPON STATE HOUSE

Non-Reappointment of Commissioner and Passage of Wasserman Bill Are Demanded

Several hundred depositors of the four closed Boston trust companies and their supporters assembled in the foyer of the State House this afternoon and asked to see Governor Cox and the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House as part of a concerted movement to obtain justice for themselves and to secure the payment of 100 cents on the dollar to every depositor. This action resulted from plans perfected Tuesday night at a meeting in Faneuil Hall, called by the People's Protective League of Massachusetts.

Governor Cox, learning of the assembly of depositors, sent down word that he would gladly confer with a committee of five representing them. John J. Dixon, leader of the delegation, told his followers the Governor's message and the gathering dispersed in an orderly manner, leaving the committee to present their plea.

The action is the result of plans perfected at a meeting last night in Faneuil Hall, called by the People's Protective League of Massachusetts. The post card notice of the meeting read in part: "You will be told how to get your money now from the savings and commercial departments of the closed banks. If you and your friends do not attend, blame nobody but yourself for further delay."

Resolutions formulated by the executive committee of 100 of the league were presented last night by the president, Christopher J. Brady, and were adopted. A committee of members of the body was appointed, with Wilbur L. Drew of Medford, who is the legislative agent of the league, as chairman, to meet this afternoon and head a delegation of depositors in a visit to the executive offices.

While the immediate action asked for in the petition is the non-reappointment of Joseph C. Allen as bank commissioner and the enactment by the Legislature of a redraft of the so-called Wasserman bill, which provided that the State shall take over the assets and liabilities of the four trust companies and see that depositors get 100 cents on the dollar, the real object of the league is declared to be constructive and not vindictive. It is claimed that a single commissioner has too much power, and that the commission of three which formerly prevailed was more subservient to justice. It is proposed, therefore, that there shall be an advisory board for the single commissioner, to pass upon every proposition to close a bank before the act is carried out.

Depositors and their sympathizers thronged Faneuil Hall last night to the number of 2500, and the police say that hundreds were turned away. President Brady of the league presided and made an appeal for every one to be at the State House this afternoon. He also presented the resolutions which were adopted and which call specific attention to claims that the money of the depositors has been withheld by the Department of Banks and Banking; that some banks are favored above others, and that action aiming at distributing the funds in the possession of the bank commissioner and the reopening of the closed banks has been too slow, while many depositors are suffering.

There is appended to the petition a redraft of the bill designed to have the State take over the matter and pay depositors. Among those composing the special delegation at this afternoon's visit to the State House are Joseph Dixon, John J. Dixon and Mrs. Dixon, the latter the secretary of the league; Jacob Mendoza, Thomas A. Niland of East Boston, John F. Barry and Frank Riley, representatives of the Dorchester Taxpayers League, and Mrs. Mary Sheehan, who is a candidate for successor to Congressman Tague of Massachusetts.

Among the speakers at the meeting last night were Mr. and Mrs. Dixon; Daniel J. O'Connell and John F. Barry, both lawyers; former Representative Niland, legislative agent for the league; Wilbur F. Drew, and Simon Swig, vice-president of the closed Tremont Trust Company, who was not scheduled but was seen in the audience and called to the platform. Messrs. O'Connell and Barry both criticized the delay in the banking department at the State House in getting money for the depositors and in getting information that was asked. Mr. Swig devoted his time to the recent assessment of the stockholders.

Mr. Dixon denounced the attitude of the public press, which he declared was like the state officials in charge of the interests of bank depositors, influenced by the "big banking interests" and outlined a plan of the League which is to be put in force next fall, he said, to test the "power of the press" and to further any political action which would make the money of the bank depositors more secure. The proposition is in brief, that there are 20,000 signed members of the People's Protective League, which is far broader in its scope than merely getting back the money in these trust companies, and that each member could influence at least five friends. Thus 100,000 persons may be depended on, he said, to take part in a boycott, say of any newspaper which refused to help the League in its fight for the rights of the people, or in any political way that might be desirable.



By staff photographer

Run by Elevated
Gasolene bus tried in Brighton for economical operation

CABINET MINISTER
RESIGNS IN ITALYSignor di Cesaro Declines to Be-
long to Cabinet Under
Sectarian Control

ROME, March 1 (By The Associated Press).—The resignation of Giovanni Colonna di Cesaro as Minister of Posts, yesterday, came after several of the Roman Catholic ministers had repeatedly left the cabinet council to consult Luigi Sturzo in regard to the selection of the undersecretaries. Signor Sturzo, a Sicilian priest, is secretary-general of the Roman Catholic Party.

Signor di Cesaro, in replying to Signor Facta's request that he reconsider, explained that he considered it undignified to belong to a cabinet under the control of Signor Sturzo, who, although lacking in responsibility, as he was not a member of the cabinet nor of Parliament, yet made his will be law. This was proved in the selection of the undersecretaries in the Council which lasted more than seven hours.

The Roman Catholics, he added, had promised to renounce the Portfolio of Justice which they held in the Bonomi Cabinet in exchange for the Portfolio of Instruction, but directly they attained the latter, they insisted that the Undersecretary of Justice be- longed to their party.

The cabinet ministers called a meeting today in the hope of inducing Signor di Cesaro to withdraw his resignation or to name a successor.

COMPLAINT FILED
AT WASHINGTON
ON DIFFERENTIALS

(Continued from Page 1)

responding rates between Philadelphia and Baltimore and the same territory, the rates to and from the latter ports being constructed by deducting from the New York rates certain "port differentials." The territory to and from which the said port differentials are maintained is referred to as "differential territory" and may be generally described for the purposes of this complaint as the territory west of the Buffalo-Pittsburgh line, on and north of the Ohio River, on and east of the Mississippi River, and south of a line drawn from Dubuque, Ia., to Chicago, Ill., and south of the Great Lakes. Rates to and from the territory west of the Mississippi River are usually constructed by combination on the Mississippi River gateways, the port differentials being thereby reflected in the through rates to and from the said territory. The said territory west of the Mississippi River is omitted from this complaint only because changes in the rates to and from the Mississippi River crossings would, under existing methods of rate construction, be reflected in corresponding changes in the rates to and from the said western territory. For greater certainty as to the exact territory to and from which the port differentials are maintained we ask leave to refer to the defendants' published tariffs.

As a remedy, the complainants pray "that defendants may be severally required to answer the charges herein; that after due hearing and investigation an order be made commanding said defendants, and each of them, to cease and desist from the aforesaid violations of said act, and to establish and put in force and apply in future to the transportation of export and import freight between the said New England ports, on the one hand, and Buffalo and points in differential territory on the other hand, rates which shall not exceed by any amount whatsoever the corresponding rates contemporaneously maintained between the same territory and Philadelphia or Baltimore, or such other rates as the commission may deem reasonable and just, and that such other and further order or orders be made as the commission may consider proper in the premises."

SIBERIA REPORTED
TO YIELD TO JAPAN

TOKYO, March 1 (By The Associated Press).—The Far Eastern Republic of Siberia is reported to have yielded to Japan's demands for the dismantling of the Vladivostok fortifications and to Japan's other proposals with the exception of that regarding indemnity for the Nikolayevsk massacre.

There seems to be a prospect of an early and satisfactory conclusion of the conference between representatives of the two governments which has been dragging on for months at Dairen. The hope of the Chinese authorities that their government will be accorded representation at the Genoa economic conference is said to have operated toward advancing the negotiations.

EVENTS TONIGHT

United Improvement Association, meeting: Boston City Club, 8 o'clock.
Associated Industries, dinner: Hotel Vendome, 8:30 o'clock.
Jefferson Maine Club, fifteenth annual banquet and reunion: Ford Building, 7 o'clock.
Beta Chi Sigma of Boston University, dinner: Hotel Victoria, 7 o'clock.
Harvard Club, Prof. Wallace Donham of Harvard School of Business Administration, to speak on the work of that school, 8:30 o'clock.
American Academy of Dental Sciences, dinner: Youngs Hotel, 8 o'clock.
Bilfild Place Church, first of four illustrated lectures on Boston Becomes a City, by Miss Martha A. S. Shannon, 8 o'clock.
Stylus Society of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, dinner: Hotel Lenox, 7 o'clock.
Synagogue, 103 Crawford Street, Roxbury, public forum, Judge Michael J. Murray to speak, 8 o'clock.
Cymrodorion (Welsh Associates), annual celebration: Tremont Temple, 7:30 o'clock.
Y. M. C. A., Huntington Avenue, lecture by Paul Lee on "China, My Native Land," lobby, 8 o'clock.

GERMANY MAKES
ANOTHER PAYMENTFifth of 10-Day Installments
Paid to Allies

PARIS, March 1 (Special Cable).—"There is nothing which endures except what is provisional," says the French proverb, and this is exemplified in the payment by the German Government of the fifth of the 10-day indemnity installments of 31,000,000 gold marks.

With this fifth payment and with the previous amount transferred in bulk it is now announced that altogether up to date Germany has paid the Allies 9,500,000,000 gold marks. There has to be deducted, however, the sums advanced by the Allies under the Spa agreement and the value of raw materials and foodstuffs delivered to Germany. There is left only 6,500,000,000 marks effectively paid on the balance. Moreover, the greater part of this sum has been absorbed by the allied military expense of occupation.

The net result is that Germany has only, to an exceedingly small extent, benefited the Allies, chiefly Belgium, by payments which have depreciated the mark to a point where commercial purchases abroad become impossible. It is felt that there could be no more delay in requesting the Reparations Commission to place these payments on a sound economic basis.

Reparations Proposals

Raise Storm in Germany

BERLIN, Feb. 27 (Special Cable).—Although only a very vague outline of the proposed new agreement between the Allies, acting through the representatives of the Reparations Commission, and the German Government to regulate in future reparations according to the amount available, a storm of hostile criticism is raised from all sides from the newspapers which Herr Hugo Stinnes controls to the Extreme Socialist and Communist organs. The latter complain that through the new agreement, which abolishes the control which the German Government hitherto has exercised over German exports, under the heading of Reparations, German workers will become automatically the slaves of allied capitalists.

On the other hand, German manufacturers profess to regard the new plan as an allied and notably British attempt by henceforth exercising supervision, which the German Government formerly exercised, to strangle German export trade. The Allgemeine Zeitung publishes details of what it calls the extensive system of commercial espionage, which the Allies propose to establish over German export trade, and calls upon the German Government to refuse to sign the contemplated agreement.

Reparation Issue Undecided

PARIS, March 1 (By The Associated Press).—The allied powers are expected to refer the question of German reparations to the Reparations Commission for decision after a meeting of the finance ministers of their governments here on March 9.

An Associated Press dispatch from Berlin yesterday stated that the provisional agreement reached between the Reparations Commission and the German Government providing for the annual payment by Germany of 200,000,000 gold marks in cash and payments in kind to the value of 1,450,000,000 gold marks.

RUSSIA ABANDONS
SALT MONOPOLY

MOSCOW, March 1 (By The Associated Press).—The Russian Soviet Government has abandoned its monopoly of the salt industry. Salt has heretofore been considered one of the most important key commodities of the country.

The newspaper Pravda in a leading editorial strikes a new note by advocating abandonment of state trading. "The time has come to give up the idea of concentrating the entire state trade in one hand," it says. "The government should try to control only two or three of the chief products."

WORK ON WARSHIPS
CEASES IN JAPAN

TOKYO, Feb. 7.—Seven department orders to stop construction on eight capital ships in four dockyards, as a result of the Washington agreements, threw 25,000 workers out of employment, according to the Asahi.

Some of the eight ships were nearly completed. The list follows: Battleship Tosa and battle cruiser Takao, at Mitsubishi yards, Nagasaki; battleship Kaga and battle cruiser Atago, at Kawasaki yards, Kobe; battleship Kii and battle cruiser Akagi, at Kure naval station; battleship Owari and battle cruiser Amagi, at Kokubuta naval station.

STRIKE THREATENS
IRISH POSTAL SERVICE

DUBLIN, March 1 (Special Cable).—The bonus cut, as determined by the British Government, will take effect today. As an Irish postal official is still considered a civil servant under the British Government until the treaty has been ratified, Irish postal officials through their unions have announced the intention to strike today unless the Provisional Government intervenes and asks the British Government to suspend the bonus reduction here until the new government can appoint an arbitration tribunal to decide the wages question.

IF YOU WISH TO REMEMBER
SOMEONE IN ANOTHER CITY

Use our Telegram Dispatch Flower Service. We can deliver flowers anywhere within two hours.
Member Florist Telegraph Delivery Ass'n
EVANS—FLORIST
644 Lexington Ave., Near 58th Street.
Phone Plaza 1-2000
NEW YORK CITY

SHIP AID PROGRAM
MEETS WITH FAVORPresident's Policy Said to Im-
press Congress Although
Obstacles Are Foreseen

WASHINGTON, March 1 (Special).—The idea of reestablishing the prestige of the American flag on the high seas appeals to American pride and patriotism, and the major part of the Administration's policy as presented to Congress by the President yesterday evidently impressed both members and galleries favorably.

However, there are a number of hurdles to be taken in Congress before this policy can be enacted into law and become effective. Today, with the first effects of the President's spoken words wearing off, there is a tendency to look more closely into the implications of the new policy and to discover whether they tend. At first glance it seemed as if the government was committing itself to no great expenditure, that readjustment would serve to meet the greater part of the increased cost, but the allocation of 10 per cent of all duties on imports to a shipping fund to be controlled by the Shipping Board means that the government, that is, the people, through taxes, will have to pay the privilege of establishing a merchant marine. It cannot be otherwise.

One of the reasons for the hesitation in presenting the proposal has been a consciousness of the antipathy of Americans to anything favoring subsidy. Present conditions, however, are regarded as favorable to boldy facing that prejudice. Even the farmer of the middle west, who has always turned a forbidding face to such policies, it is believed, will not be wholly averse to helping an institution which, in turn, may be of advantage to him.

The indorsement of the St. Lawrence-Great Lakes waterway project is expected to help the measure with the farm bloc. An obstacle that will have to be surmounted is that the subsidy is not for building ships, but for operating them, in short, to promote commerce, and the farmer and others who constitutionally oppose subsidies will have to be shown that this is to their advantage as much as it is to the distant interests along the Atlantic and Pacific coasts.

Inevitably the ship subsidy plan will be linked up with the tariff project to limit imports. With world business and exchange in the condition that it is, that would involve commercial and economic complications of the first water. Members of Congress who believe that if the government is going to stand back of the merchant marine it would be better for it to own and operate it outright will oppose the bill in the form introduced in the Senate by Senator Wesley Jones of Washington and in the House by Representative W. S. Greene of Massachusetts. How the Democrats will line up has not yet been decided, but there is a strong probability that party lines will not figure prominently.

Organized Labor is preparing to throw the weight of its influence against the scheme. While no official statement was forthcoming today from the headquarters of the American Federation of Labor, the attitude of the organization was declared to be one of hostility.

"There is only one excuse for a ship subsidy at this time," said Andrew Furuseth, head of the National Seamen's Union, "and that is to give the ship operators a complete monopoly." Mr. Furuseth declared he entirely disapproved of the ship subsidy plan, the small hope for better working conditions among American seamen as a result of the proposed subsidy, nor does he see any hope for better wage scales.

At the session of the executive council of the American Federation of Labor recently the policy of the United States Shipping Board was declared to be one of antagonism to the workers. Wages of seamen, reduced approximately 60 per cent, are in some cases below the pre-war scale, Mr. Furuseth declared, and there is no guarantee that under the ship subsidy plan the private ship operators either would carry out the seamen's section of the La Follette Act in the interest of the workers or increase wages unless compelled to do so.

Boston Shipping Circles

Uncertain as to How
Port Will Be Affected

Reaction in Boston shipping circles to the ship subsidy plan, presented to Congress by President Harding yesterday, had not developed sufficient strength today to warrant any predictions as to how the port of Boston would be affected by the provisions of the proposed law.

The general attitude among the shipping men here is the same as that to be found in other American ports. They are for ship subsidy if it will be a help but are inclined to be skeptical concerning the future of the American merchant marine until certain features of the La Follette Seamen's Law have been repealed and until the government goes completely.

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out of the business of operating ships. P. E. Thurlow, of the firm of Crowell and Thurlow, expressed regret to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, that President Harding had not gone into the matter of the repeal of the Panama Canal tolls. "This, he declared, is something that would bring great aid to the coastwise shipping of the United States, a phase of shipping to which his firm is confining its efforts at present. Mr. Thurlow, however, declared it to be his opinion that a subsidy based on mileage and speed, as provided for in the Harding plan, would be of undoubted aid to American ships engaged in foreign trade."

"This provision will encourage ship operators to build faster ships," said Mr. Thurlow. "It also takes care of the slow cargo ships. Nor can I see how any foreign government can object to the diversion of a percentage of the customs receipts to American ship subsidy. This provision in the new plan does not conflict with our commercial treaties as did certain features of the Jones Act and it ought to be of great benefit."

Most of the shipping men who discussed the new ship subsidy scheme this morning admitted that, while they had looked over the bill suggested by the President, they had not studied it with sufficient care to pass an opinion upon its merits and probable effect on conditions in Boston.

In connection with President Harding's message, P. A. S. Franklin, president of the International Mercantile Marine Company, stated that he had not an opportunity of examining the President's message in detail, but that it evidently provided for the assistance which was not only needed but absolutely necessary for the adequate development of the American Merchant Marine.

"I feel that it outlines a policy that every one interested in the welfare of our Merchant Marine should work for," he said. "The direct subsidy and mail subvention features, in conjunction with the indirect aids will bring the amount of aid to American shipping companies which they absolutely require to put them on a parity with our principal competitors. In advocating these measures President Harding has, in my opinion, adopted the only sure method of establishing a merchant marine of a size and character commensurate with American trade and commerce in time of peace and a necessary adjunct to our army and navy."

Delicate Situation Created
Is View in British Circles

LONDON, March 1 (Special Cable).—British comment on the plan for subsidizing American shipping, presented by President Harding yesterday to Congress, is very reserved. Officials of the White Star Line informed The Christian Science Monitor that the situation is too delicate for a statement by any responsible shipping person. It is recognized that the United States must take some drastic steps to remedy the situation produced by the enormous number of vessels now lying idle in ports but British shipping is in a similar state and there is a general scruple for post-war business.

Self-defense measures are hinted at in shipping circles but these are yet unspecified and may even be unfounded. The Foreign Office is interested in the proposals but as yet is unprepared to discuss the question.

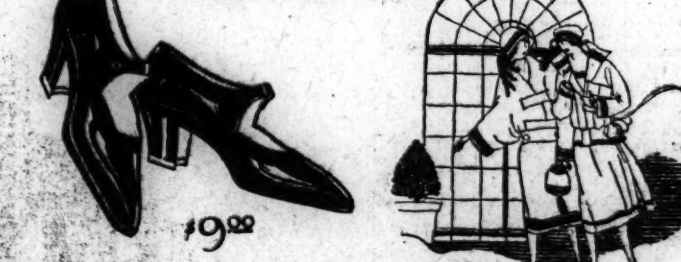
NEW TAXES PROPOSED
IN NEW BRUNSWICK

FREDERICTON, N. B., March 1 (By Associated Press).—Debate on means of raising additional revenue will feature the second session of the eighth Legislative Assembly of New Brunswick, opening tomorrow. Premier Foster and his government must find ways of raising, in addition to usual revenues, funds to offset last year's deficit of more than \$500,000, as well as an additional several millions which have been tacked on to the provincial debt.

Taxes from controlled liquor sales, an income tax and a land tax are prominent in the methods being discussed.

Receipts from stumpage on lumber cut upon the crown lands of the Province have been the chief source for ordinary revenue, and the depression in the lumber business has seriously affected the Province. The stumpage receipts last year were somewhat more than \$1,000,000, but this year estimates are for not more than \$600,000.

Canada Seeks Immigrants for Farms
OTTAWA, Ont., Feb. 29 (Special Correspondence).—A sub-committee of Cabinet Ministers composed of Hon. Charles Stewart, Minister of Immigration; Hon. R. Dandurand, Hon. J. Hewitt Bostock and Hon. T. A. Low, has been appointed to deal with the whole matter of immigration and seek to lay down a policy for immigration which will bring to Canada men and women who will devote themselves to agricultural pursuits.

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BRITAIN TO HASTEN
CHANGE IN EGYPTFormal Parliamentary Sanction
for Government's Proposals to
Be Asked Next Week

LONDON, March 1 (Special Cable).—Formal parliamentary sanction for the British Government's proposals for the restoration of the independence of Egypt, announced by Mr. Lloyd George in the House of Commons last night, will be sought next week. Meanwhile a White Book is published giving particulars of the negotiations between Field Marshal Allenby, British High Commissioner in Egypt, Sarwat Pasha, Prime Minister, and the British Government, leading up to this decision. In all essentials the particulars of the British proposals themselves are those already fully described in The Christian Science Monitor.

"They undertake to restore the independence of Egypt, leaving Great Britain in much the same position as regards that country as the United States occupies toward the not dissimilarly situated Republic of Panama. This only important addition is that guarantees are to be given to Egypt that British occupation of the Sudan, which continues unaffected, shall not in any way interfere either with the existing water supply of Egypt or with whatever additional water she may require to bring her territory under full cultivation—a matter of the utmost consequence to the Egyptian cultivator, whose prosperity is completely dependent upon this water."

Cooperation With Moderates

Mr. Lloyd George also explained as regards martial law, which is to be abolished as soon as Egypt passes the Act of Indemnity, that this procedure is necessary since martial law has been hitherto the main instrument of government in the hands of the Egyptian ministers themselves for such matters arising from war conditions as regulation of house rents and levying of certain taxes.

The White Book shows that Field Marshal Allenby has long been urging the desirability of the liberal policy now adopted, and that he has been acting throughout in close cooperation with Sarwat Pasha, the trusted leader of the Moderate Party in Egypt, who is fully competent to form a popular government under Sultan Fuad. The matter would have been settled much sooner but for the British Government's doubts which were only completely removed by Field Marshal Allenby's recent visit to London. Mr. Lloyd George's pronouncement in the House of Commons was, upon the whole, favorably received, and The Christian Science Monitor understands the adoption of his proposals on this side are certain.

British Letter to the Sultan

Field Marshal Allenby, who has now returned to Egypt, has there presented a letter from the British Government to the Sultan, inclosing a copy of the declaration of the independence of Egypt. This letter details the history of the situation and expresses the friendly intentions of Great Britain toward Egypt, and it continues: "The creation of a parliament with the right to control policy and administration and a constitutionally responsible government is matter for Your Highness and the Egyptian people to determine. Should circumstances arise to delay the coming into force of the Act of Indemnity with application to all the inhabitants of Egypt mentioned in the declaration accompanying this note, I desire to inform Your Highness that I am prepared, pending the repeal of the proclamation of Nov. 2, 1914, to suspend the application of martial law in respect to all matters affecting the free exercise of political rights by Egyptians."

It means that no time will be lost on the part of the British Government in putting the new arrangement into force. It has now only to be seen what success Sarwat Pasha is able to carry out his side of the arrangement.

Mr. Kenyon Takes Oath as Judge

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 1.—William S. Kenyon, lately United States Senator from Iowa, took the oath of office as judge of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals of the eighth district here today.

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GREEKS TO STAND
FIRM IN ANATOLIAPremier Says Retirement Would
Precipitate Flight of the
Christian Population

LONDON, March 1 (Special Cable).—Demetrios Gounaris, the Greek Premier, left for Athens today after his prolonged visit to western Europe, where he has been endeavoring to arrange the political and financial troubles that have befallen the Hellenic state since the revolt of King Constantine. He leaves matters no further forward than they were at the time of his arrival. This, however, was not his fault, for the situation is almost hopelessly complicated by France's break away from the agreed allied policy and it is four months since the entente first arranged that the three foreign ministers of Britain, France and Italy should meet to work out a new solution.

No responsibility can be attached to Greece in this respect, for since Nov. 4 her interests have been placed unreservedly in the hands of the Allies, since when no practical steps toward a settlement have been taken. It is deemed that the conference between Lord Curzon, Raymond Poincaré and Signor Schanzer will take place immediately the last name has determined his policy, but in any case before the Genoa conference.

Mr. Gounaris Disappointed

Interviewed by a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, on the eve of his departure, Mr. Gounaris did not conceal his disappointment at the failure to reach a settlement. He never attached any importance to the platitudes uttered by the Allies during the war and was also prepared to leave aside the fact that Greece went into Asia Minor at their request. But taking the situation at its face value and considering it purely from an allied viewpoint, he failed to understand the dispositions that let it drag. The untoward possibilities for Greece were infinitesimal compared with the dangers threatening the entente, and particularly British interests.

The Greek Army was not only a unique instrument available to impose a solution upon the Turks, but its retirement would immediately threaten the freedom of the Dardanelles and expose the British garrison at Constantinople to attack. The withdrawal of Hellenic troops on Smyrna would precipitate a flight of the Christian population in Asia Minor, thus providing a further complication.

Progress of Loan

As far as Greece was concerned she would do her best to hold on, but the sense of abandonment by their Allies would necessarily react unfavorably on the moral of the army, whose only encouragement to continue the struggle, after 10 years under arms, was the desire to safeguard the lives of their coreligionists. Negotiations for raising a loan of £15,000,000 on the British market are proceeding slowly, but it is understood that the application for assistance under the Trade Facilities Act has been withdrawn.

The importance of the Greek Army in the present circumstances will be appreciated from a resumé of Turkish pretensions, as cabled yesterday. As Mr. Gounaris has implied, it is the one solid barrier between a workable peace and almost complete capitulation to a vanquished enemy.

Mr. Gounaris is in for a lively time on his return to Athens where the Opposition parties are seeking to saddle him with responsibility for the present situation.

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OPPOSITION VOICED
TO MEDICAL BILLMeasure Requiring Physicians to
Have Pre-Medical Course
Called Class Legislation

Speaking before the Legislature's committee on public health today in opposition to a bill to require applicants for registration as qualified physicians to have had a two year's pre-medical course and one year's experience as interne in a general hospital having not less than 25 patients daily, Dr. J. L. Sartwell, for many years dean of the Massachusetts College of Osteopathy, termed the bill an attempt on the part of an element of the community to obtain class legislation.

"What Massachusetts and the United States needs," said Dr. Sartwell, "is legislation designed to protect the people from the machinations of the medical profession." The bill, he said, was an attempt "by the medical trust" to keep down the number of physicians. As a law, he said, it would work a hardship on osteopaths and on the poor boy trying to get a medical education.

Speaking for the bill asserted that it would work no hardship on poor students. In favor of the bill there were heard Dr. Charles F. Painter, the petitioner; Dr. Charles T. Howard of the Massachusetts Homeopathic Hospital; Dr. H. P. Stevens and Dr. John T. Bartol, president of the Massachusetts Medical Society.

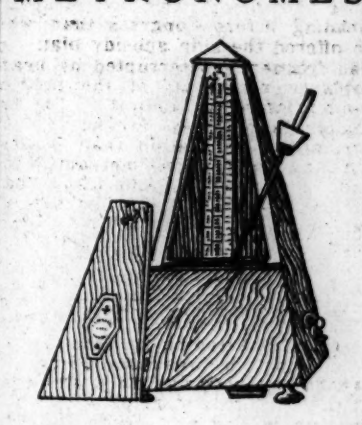
Dr. Glazier, chairman of the committee, asked Dr. Charles E. Prior of the State Board of Registration in Medicine and Surgery, during the presentation of the proponents' side of the bill, if he didn't believe that Harvard Medical School and other schools should teach osteopathy. In reply Dr. Prior said he wished they would and if they did there would be no material difference in the practice of medicine.

Want New Wage Agreement

Officials of the general conference committee of the Eastern Massachusetts Street Railway Employees Union are drawing up a new wage and working agreement, which will be presented to the public trustees soon. George E. Keegan of Lawrence was re-elected chairman of the unions at a meeting Tuesday night. Charles A. Taylor of Reading was re-elected secretary-treasurer. Robert J. Egan of Quincy, recording secretary, and Thomas F. Boyle, vice-chairman.

Morgan Wins Dog Race

WINNIPEG, Man., March 1.—C. R. Morgan won the Fas 200-mile dog Derby, according to reports reaching here.

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PRESIDENT HARDING'S PROPOSAL IS AVOWED SHIP SUBSIDY SCHEME

Recommendations Boldly Launched Under That Title, Regardless of Hitherto Invincible Opposition of Congress to Such Legislation

BY FREDERIC WILLIAM WILE
(Copyright, 1922, by Public Ledger Co.)
WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—President Harding, today in person presented to a joint session of Congress his long-proposed program for placing the American Merchant Marine on a competing basis with foreign rivals. The Administration's proposal is an avowed ship subsidy scheme. It is boldly launched under that title, regardless of the ancient and hitherto invincible hostility of Congress to such legislation.

Tonight there is a ray of optimism on the horizon that has been lacking on earlier occasions when ship subsidies were asked. The great section of the United States far remote from salt water—the agricultural community of the middle west and west—appears to favor the President's scheme and Arthur Capper (R.), Senator from Kansas, newly elected leader of the powerful farm bloc, forebadowed that there would be "no particular opposition from the west." The farm bloc, as such, will not be antagonistic. Senator Capper's cohorts applaud the linking up of the ship subsidy proposition with the Great Lakes, St. Lawrence waterway. The design of shipping lanes direct from the grain fields of Lake Michigan and Lake Superior to the markets of the world makes an unmistakable appeal to the elements which for decades have frowned upon ship subsidies as an evil and selfish conception of the seaboard.

No Surprises in Message

There were no surprises in the message which President Harding delivered before an immense audience in the House of Representatives at midnight. The main features of his program were later in the day introduced in both Senate and House in the form of bills, respectively by Senator Jones, of Washington, and Representative Greene, of Massachusetts. The President recommends legislation which would provide for direct aid to ship owners, of approximately \$30,000,000 annually. That sum, too, is to be derived primarily from a 10 per cent diversion of all duties collected on imports from which it is proposed to create "a merchant marine fund." To that fund there is to be added money derived from tonnage charges, taxes and fees imposed on vessels entering the continental United States and also sums payable to American vessels by the Post Office Department for the transport of mails.

"Indirect aid" is to come from a deduction of income amounting to 5 per cent of the freight paid on cargoes carried in American bottoms.

Interrupted by Applause

Mr. Harding seldom has given a more convincing exhibition of special pleading before Congress than when he offered the ship subsidy plan. He was frequently interrupted by hearty applause regardless of the political complexion of his auditors. The first demonstration was evoked by the President's declaration that, possessing the second largest mercantile tonnage in the world, Americans have the inspiration—aye, let me say, the determination—to establish a merchant marine commensurate with our commercial importance.

The President refrained from burdening his audience with intricate details of the project. He confined himself to sketching its necessity and its wisdom in broadest outline. He branded it in the first place, as a frank attempt to come to grips with a vital problem on the most sacrosanct terms which it had been possible to work out. Mr. Harding challenged opponents, if they have anything better to offer, to come forward with an acceptable alternative.

The President based his support of a ship subsidy on iron facts which stare the American shipping industry in the face. Without aid on some such scale as is now proposed, Mr. Harding made it plain there was little hope the merchant ships that plow the world's seas beneath the Stars and Stripes can do so on any commercially possible terms in rivalry with foreign tonnage.

Old-Time Conditions Gone

The President asked Congress to be big-minded and even world-minded in its consideration of the American merchant marine. It was not an institution, he asserted, which either concerned or benefited exclusively the seaports where American ships are at home or into which they come. The merchant and farmer of the middle west, Mr. Harding argued, are intrinsically as deeply interested in the good fortune of an American merchant marine as the residents of New York, Philadelphia, New Orleans, Gal-

veston, San Francisco or any of the nation's great harbors. Mr. Harding was at pains to make Congress understand that old-time pre-war conditions in the shipping trade no longer exist. Prior to 1914, the United States was a debtor nation. Foreign maritime powers sought our shipments "for the balance due to them." Today there is a different situation. Foreign states are concerned with shipments to us but are so interested in our shipments to them. The President asserted, "It is our high purpose to continue our exchanges, both buying and selling, but we shall be sure of our selling, notably our foodstuffs, if we maintain facilities for its transportation."

President Harding did not disguise that the nation's experiment in ship-management has been costly and unsuccessful. It had been justified by the emergency of a great war, but the time now had come to take the government out of the navigation industry. The President explained the scheme he was recommending contemplates the eventual return to "individual initiative and private enterprise" of an industry that grievous experience has taught the United States Government is essentially not its sphere.

No one tonight is rash enough to predict with any degree of certainty the ultimate fate of the Harding ship subsidy plan. Opposition is certain, even of a bitter, protracted and uncompromising sort. It will spring from three distinct elements in Congress—first, from some of the element that traditionally is hostile to ship subsidies; secondly, from an element that feels Congress cannot justify the withholding of the soldiers' bonus while apportioning large public funds to the shipping industry; and thirdly, from the very substantial element that believes the hour is not ripe for fresh expenditure of any kind. Opinions expressed by members of Congress were almost universally favorable following the conclusion of the President's message. Democratic leaders were cautious in their utterances.

Republican leaders were outspoken in enthusiastic approval of the President's project. Senator Jones of Washington, chairman of the Senate Committee on Commerce, which will have the piloting of the subsidy bill through the Senate and conduct hearings upon it, said:

"It was a fine message, businesslike, clear and to the point. One commendable feature was its fairness to the past administration. I don't think the plan will meet with any serious opposition. If the nation wants to build up a merchant marine, this is our last opportunity. I expect speedy passage of the necessary legislation in both houses of Congress."

Past Objections Obviated

Senator Willis (R.) of Ohio said: "The plan outlined obviates to a great extent past objections to a subsidy in that it limits the amount of income so that excessive profits will not result."

Senator Johnson (R.) of California said: "The message was a powerful and persuasive presentation of a most interesting and important question, but I have not yet had opportunity to see or study the bill."

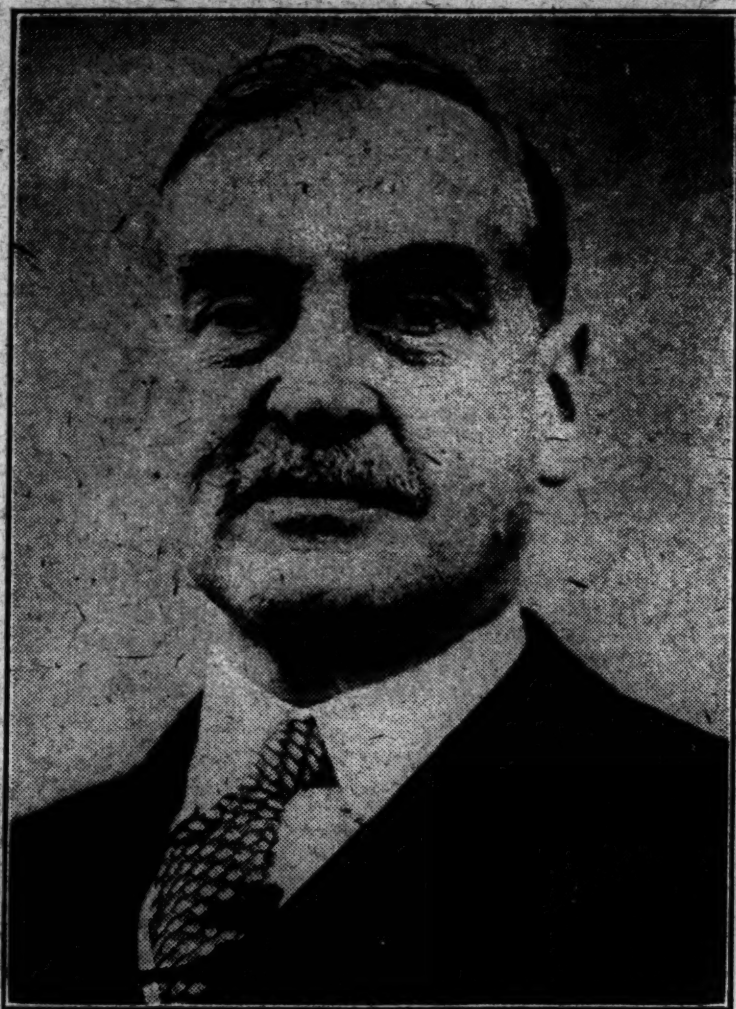
Representative Greene (R.) of Massachusetts, chairman of the House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, said:

"I favor a ship subsidy and this bill seems to be a broad and sensible measure. When I return from Massachusetts in 10 days the committee will begin hearings immediately. I believe the bill is likely to pass the House at this session."

"I have ascertained that the opposition to the bill, concentrating among former members of the middle west, is breaking down. Farmers have always sought the cheapest water rate to Europe for their grain and they are now coming to see that competition is the best way to bring about cheaper rates. In my opinion the middle western members are beginning to realize that a subsidy is the only way to establish an American merchant marine that will bring that competition."

Representative Madden (R.) of Illinois, chairman of the House Committee on Appropriations, said:

"I am in favor of a ship subsidy that will insure the maintenance of the American flag on the seas and the carrying of American commerce on American ships. I am opposed to any further operation of ships by a—not the shipping board. We are now paying a twofold subsidy without getting any results."



Senator George W. Pepper of Pennsylvania

NO RESERVATIONS, MR. PEPPER'S PLEA

Says Invitation to Tea Cannot Be Qualified by Warning Not to Stay to Dinner

While the various treaties negotiated at the Washington Conference will be taken up at once by the Senate and kept to the fore by the Republican leaders who have charge of them, opposition of vigorous character is looked for, according to Senator George Wharton Pepper of Pennsylvania, speaking at the Hotel Somerset last night at the thirty-first anniversary banquet of the Republican Club of Massachusetts. Senator Pepper advised his hearers to watch closely the debate on the treaties and see how much of it was constructive discussion and how much of it "oratory delivered for the purposes of delay."

"No Congress has faced a more serious task," said Senator Pepper, after telling his audience that the next step for the Republican Party, after the treaties, was a revision of the tariff. "We are called upon as Republicans to apply the protective principle in such a way as to protect American labor and industry, but remembering always that Europe can, just now, pay only in commodities. We do not want to do anything quixotic regarding Europe, but we must take into consideration what the other nations can do. We are facing a long period of economic readjustment and there is much to be done. If the Democrats can delay action on the tariff until just before the elections of next November they will do so. For it always happens that immediately following any revision of the tariff there always comes a brief period of depression."

In his discussion of the treaties Senator Pepper said they were the result of the determination on the part of the Republican leaders "to make, in the presence of the greatest problem the world ever faced, a careful and scientific diagnosis and adopt a sound method of approach."

"We had to take things up seriously, one at a time," said Senator Pepper, "and the first thing was the problem of restoring good will and international confidence throughout the world. We had to turn our backs on political experiments and work on the basis of economics and sociology. We resorted to the only method, the method of conference."

"The treaties are great documents, but greater still is the method pursued in working them out. The delegates came to Washington in all seriousness and soon the tension that marked the opening was relaxed. No one who contrasts the feeling throughout the world today with the feeling that existed at the beginning of the Washington Conference can fail to note the difference. These treaties must be accepted in the spirit in which they were drawn. Instead of covenanted coercion we have the spirit of conference. 'I see no occasion for reservations. When you are trying to develop good will and international confidence an

unnecessary reservation is harmful. I will give an illustration which, while apparently flippant, is to the point: 'If you have a new family in the neighborhood and you desire to make friends with them you would probably invite them to afternoon tea. But you would not add a postscript, stating that in no circumstances must this invitation to tea be construed into an invitation to remain to dinner. If you offer your friendship you should offer it openly and frankly, trusting the other fellow to be equally friendly.'"

Retirement Report Denied
PORTLAND, Me., March 1.—John F. A. Merrill yesterday denied a report that he had agreed to retire on July 1, as federal district attorney for Maine so that Frederick R. Dyer of Buckfield, secretary of the Republican state committee, who has been selected by Senator Fernald to succeed him, might assume the office. He said the subject had been discussed at conferences with Mr. Dyer, but that he was not yet ready to announce his resignation.

"CITY IS BUT A LARGER HOME," DECLARES MRS. T. W. WHITE

Women Must Carry Housekeeping Knowledge Into Government, Director of State League of Women Voters Tells the Cambridge League

City government, or, in common language, "municipal housekeeping," the relation of women to it, and their peculiar fitness for it, were the subjects treated by Mrs. True Worthy White, director of the Massachusetts League of Women Voters, in her address on "Citizens and the City" before the Cambridge League of Women Voters yesterday afternoon.

"The community is but the larger home," said Mrs. White. "Women have always done the housekeeping; let them carry the same genius, knowledge, and authority into the larger housekeeping of city government. The efficient housekeeper insists upon cleanliness, order, discipline, elimination of waste, adequate care of children, education, and a careful maintenance of the budget system, the identical requisites of perfect city administration. Already women, by their indirect influence, have been able to work for these ends; now that they have been enfranchised, now that the city is more than ever before their larger home, they may place their peculiar ability at the service of the city."

"City government can be no higher than the level of its average citizenship. The problems of the city cannot become vital, nor can its standards become higher, until it becomes an object of interest to every citizen. Groups of enlightened women, taking stock of the citizenship to see if its level is high enough, are acutely aware that the quality of city government reflects the quality of the citizens, and feel the responsibility of raising the level."

"I once heard a woman say that in the darkest part of the night she could find her way about her house and lay her hand upon the butter box; in this larger house of ours I wonder how many of us could find the nutmeg box. As women voters, we realize that we have special work to do, the making of every citizen familiar with legislative machinery, and the disproving of Owen Wister's statement that America's inattention to America is the most inattentive inattention in the world. It is vital that we pay attention."

"The modern city is confusing. We must look at its activities as business problems, routing out all traces of party politics; for if we vote simply on a party basis, we defeat the ends of enfranchisement."

"Can the citizens keep pace with the growth of the city? Women have a flying start, because at the very beginning of this task they are already

mature in judgment as well as in ideals. The should be able to combine a knowledge of what the city is today with a vision of what the city ought to be tomorrow."

LYNN SHOE MEN JOIN ASSOCIATION

Thirty-Six Makers Admitted—Open Shop a Possibility

LYNN, Feb. 28.—Thirty-six independent shoe manufacturing concerns in this city, employing approximately 5000 workers, have been admitted to the Lynn Shoe Manufacturers Association.

This means that when the present wage agreement with the unions expires, on April 30, the manufacturers will be able to present a solid front in the negotiations that follow.

The independent concerns joined the manufacturers' organizations following their failure to adjust their differences with the unions. They manufacture, as a rule, the so-called cheaper grade shoes, and they allege that the unions have forced them to pay higher wages for the production of these shoes than the organized manufacturers have had to pay for a much higher-priced article.

The first step in the amalgamation, however, was taken by the manufacturers' association, which called a meeting of the independents and, it is understood, offered them certain concessions if they would join.

Up to a few days ago hope was held out that the whole disturbed shoe situation here was to be composed by the adjustment plan recently agreed on by the manufacturers and workers, but the United Shoe Workers' rate committee, in whose hands the final presentation of conditions was left, was found to have adopted the policy of signing up agreements with various firms separately.

This is not felt by the employers to be the path to enduring peace in the shoe industry of the city, and with organizing of the independents within the fold makes it quite probable that the manufacturers will rely on the negotiations that will be reopened on May 1 to make the final adjustments.

There has been much talk of an open shop in Lynn, and unless the unions manifest a more conciliatory attitude than they have in the past, such an outcome is believed quite possible by many.

TUTORIAL SYSTEM IS RECOMMENDED

Harvard Faculty Favors More Informal Study System in Junior and Senior Years

Development of the tutorial system, which eliminates formal, class-room work and intermediate examinations, was advocated by Harvard alumni, faculty members, and students in an educational meeting held Monday under the auspices of the Harvard Liberal Club.

The essential feature of the tutorial system or "English system" is the elimination of class-room instruction in the junior and senior years of English study for those students who prove themselves worthy from the standard of scholarship and general excellence. Its intent is to make possible closer contact between instructor and student.

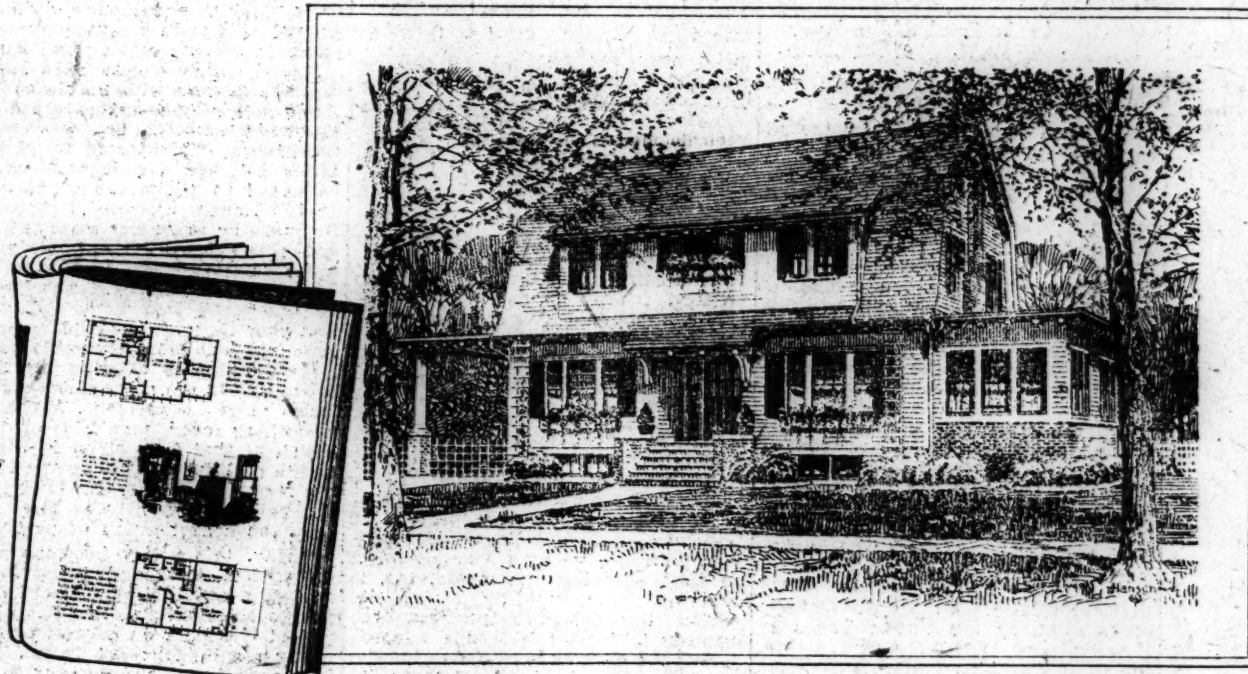
The regular routine of courses and all examinations except the final are abolished. Each group of five or six students meets its instructor once a week for instruction and informal discussion, the men devoting the remainder of the time to study on their own initiative. Attendance at lectures is optional.

In a limited way this system is already in use in the several departments of Harvard, notably history, government, economics and English. The chief obstacle to its further expansion seems to be inadequate funds for its full establishment. Then, too, opposition among alumni is strong because they are said to feel that any radical step in selective education is a mistake.

The following letter by Prof. Charles T. Copeland of the English department was read at the meeting: "My opinion of the tutorial system is shown in the fact that for more than 16 years I have been practicing it. That is, by means of very long and very many individual conferences, I have been trying to teach young men to write, and to love good literature."

"As to lectures in literature, I think they may be made to stimulate attentiveness of young men and young women to inculcate the love of reading, to suggest new lines of thought and to vivify men and books after a fashion beyond the power of print. For these purposes lectures are highly valuable. They should never be given up; but teaching must be done by other methods, in varied ways not easy to define."

The trend of the meeting clearly indicated a general demand among serious-minded students for the expansion and adoption of the tutorial system.



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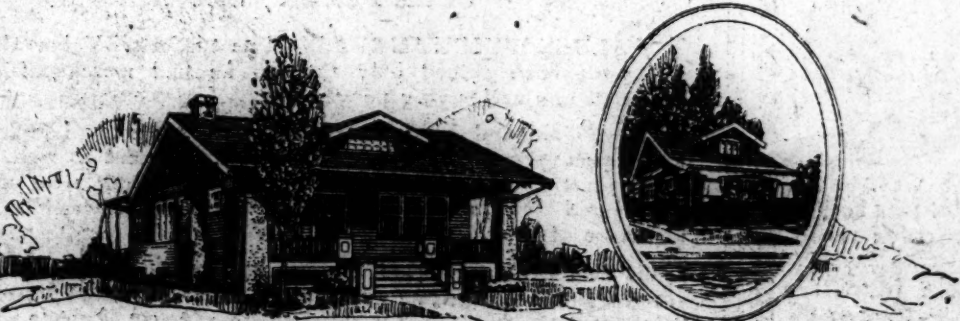
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BANK DEPOSIT GAIN SHOWN IN RECORD OF FIRST DRY YEAR

Recent Statement of Massachusetts Commissioner Shows \$11,820,000 Greater Increase in 1920 Than in 1919 in Savings

A statement by the American Federation of Labor that prohibition has caused a savings decrease is refuted by the Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League by means of the state Commissioner of Banks' report covering the year 1920, the latest complete figures available, and considered most significant as covering the first full year of prohibition. In this report the commissioner says that in Massachusetts "the increase in deposits for the year has been \$2,233,305, which amounts to approximately \$11,820,000 more than the gain shown during the year 1919."

ments of \$1,145,454,824, being a net increase of \$69,240,288 since 1919.

The growth of cooperative banks has been remarkable. During the last 10 years, or since 1910, they have increased from 147 institutions to 202, an increase of over 37 per cent. The total assets in 1910 were about \$61,500,000, while this year, with an increase during the year of about \$19,000,000, the total assets are nearly \$174,000,000.

"Credit unions on October 30, 1920, numbered 63, an increase of six during the year. These reports show gross assets of \$2,995,459, an increase of \$1,204,253. The total membership is shown as 28,494, an increase of 6507. The increase in both membership and assets has been particularly rapid since the close of the war."

TURKS PREPARING OFFENSIVE AGAINST GREEKS IN ANATOLIA

Collaboration of Italians and Hellenes in Asia Minor Urged With the View to Improving Former's Industrial and Commercial Interests

ROME, Feb. 3 (Special Correspondence)—The Eastern question keeps recurring. Again and again weary Europe has hoped that it was settled—at Paris in 1856, at Berlin in 1878, at London in 1913, at Sevres in 1920; but after each settlement on paper there has been a fresh recrudescence of the malady. Now, once more, the foreign ministers of the three great powers, Great Britain, France and Italy, have assembled in Paris to examine what measures will prevent the resumption of war between the Greeks and Turks in Asia Minor, when the snows melt in the spring—the normal signal for trouble in the Near East.

The Italian journal, Tribuna, in an able article by Signor Maffi, points out the difficulties of the situation. Neither combatant has received a knockout blow; the Greeks still hold the defensive lines of Eski-Shehr, some 11 hours by the Anatolian railway from the Asiatic shore of the Bosphorus, the old frontier fortress of the Byzantine Empire, which lives in the history of the first crusade under the name of Dorylaeum, the scene of the Crusaders' great victory over the Turks in 1097; the Turks, although unable to drive the Greeks back into the sea, are preparing an offensive, flushed with the enthusiasm of their former success.

There are Greeks who desire to extend their defense as far south as Adra Karahissar, where, in 739, the Byzantine Emperor, Leo the Isaurian, routed the Saracens at what was then known as Akroinon; there are Turks who hope to use against the Greeks the arms and munitions abandoned by the French when they evacuated Cilicia. Thus, neither party is in a position to accept peace at any price. King Constantine probably feels that an unconditional surrender would cost him his crown; Mustafa Kemal Pasha has usually been intransigent in his demands. He knows that France is anti-Greek; that Great Britain, since the fall of Mr. Venizelos, has lost many of her Philhellenic sympathies; that Italy since 1912 has been consistently opposed to Greek expansion.

Kemalist Demands

According to Signor Maffi, Mustafa Kemal demands:

1. The withdrawal of the Greeks from Smyrna and its territory, which the Treaty of Sevres placed in their hands under the nominal shelter of a single Turkish garrison.
2. The enlargement of European Turkey, cut down at Sevres to Constantinople and the vilayet of Tchatalja, or only 2238 square miles with a population of 1,281,000, so that Turkey's European territory may include her earlier capital of Adrianople.
3. The restoration of the Sultan's authority as Kalif in Arabia.

The Greeks, on the other hand, remind the Allies that they originally went to war in Asia Minor because Mr. Lloyd George, persuaded by Mr. Venizelos, gave them the mandate to make the Turks submit to the decisions of Europe. Thus, the rivals are not exactly submissive while the Turks have undoubtedly gained diplomatic prestige by their leonine arrangement with the French, who have sacrificed everything—Cilicia, the Armenians, the Greeks—in order to retain a diminished Syria.

The Franco-Turkish agreement is reminiscent of the humiliating peace made by the crusading states with the Muhammadans in the last period of the Latin Kingdom of Jerusalem.

Italy's Interests

Italian policy is never sentimental, but dictated by interest, or what is considered to be such, and most Italian writers have thought that this demanded the support of the Turks despite the Philhellenic traditions of Santarosa and Prati, and the Libyan war. But Signor Maffi shows, as has been previously shown in this paper, that Italy's true interest is to collaborate with the Greeks. Italy's objects in Asia Minor are wholly commercial and industrial; yet, if she thwarts Greek aspirations, she will have preeminently the traders of the Levant. Whereas, by cooperating with Greece, she can obtain all the concessions that she desires, concessions, too, not merely nominal, like the Turkish concession of Adalia, which the Italians have evacuated.

It should be in one way be easier for Italy to collaborate with the Greeks today than for the Allies, for Italy was anti-Venizelist and rejoiced at the royalist restoration. The great stumbling-block is, of course, the Italian occupation of the 13 Sporades, for Italy by the mouths of two successive ministers of Foreign Affairs has denounced the agreements made by Mr. Venizelos with Senator Tittoni in 1919 and Count Bonin in 1920. Nor has Demetrios Gounaris apparently made much headway in Rome.

Change in Policy Imminent

But the Greek press has latterly shown a desire for a return to those relations with Italy which existed before the occupation of the 13 islands.

On the other hand, as Signor Maffi pointed out, Italy no longer enjoys popularity in the Muhammadan world, but is regarded with "suspicion"; the

Angora Assembly declined to ratify the Turkish-Italian agreement, made in London; and Italy has only a few soldiers on the River Mander, not sufficient to please the Turks, but enough to annoy the Greeks. Nor has Signor Tuozzi's mission to Angora been successful. Interest, therefore, seems to point to a change of Italian policy in favor of the Greeks.

A further reason for this is suggested by Italy's unfriendly relations with the Jugo-Slavs. For no prudent minister wishes to be surrounded by enemies, and Italy is certainly not surrounded by friends—for Great Britain is far off, and is her neighbor only in Malta, which the Fascisti would like to annex to the Italian Kingdom. And, if we appeal to humanitarian grounds, is there any reason to suppose that the Turks have changed their character since the massacre of Chios, of which April, 1922, will be the centenary? The Armenians of Cilicia would say "no"; even M. Franklin-Bouillon would not say "yes."

Greece and the Holy See

There is another aspect of the Italo-Greek question which is new. Greece now for the first time has a diplomatic representative at the Vatican in the person of M. Skasas, a Roman Catholic, who was Minister at Madrid. Mr. Venizelos had intended to appoint him as Minister to the Holy See, and the Royalists carried out his intention. Greece has a considerable number of Roman Catholic inhabitants, mostly in the Cyclades and the Ionian Islands, where there was a long Italian domination, down to 1566 in the former and to 1797 in the latter.

But, apart from the representation of her Roman Catholic subjects, she has an interest in diminishing the opposition of the Roman Church to the Greek Orthodox claims in Palestine and eventually to the possession of Santa Sophia at Constantinople. Given the close relations existing between the Italian Government and the Vatican since 1914, it is conceivable that the later might be useful to Greece in conciliating the former. For the Vatican has great ramifications in the Levant. No one, of course, seriously believes that the reunion of the eastern and western churches is likely to come about, owing to the improved relations between Greece and the Papacy. The Ecumenical Patriarch is not likely to sacrifice his independence for the sake of unity, quite apart from the dogmatic differences of the two churches.

Greeks in South Albania

But such a question as the opposition of the Vatican to the Greek Church in South Albania might be settled in favor of Greece by tactful negotiation, and M. Skasas is a tactful negotiator. On the other hand, the Papacy has every reason not to support a Turkophile policy. Pius II headed a crusade, which, however came to nothing, against the Turks in 1464; Pius V sent the Papal fleet against them, which won the battle of Lepanto in 1571; Pius X was in favor of the Libyan war in 1911. Again and again hopes agitated for the liberation of the holy places from Islam.

The Papacy, too, has special interest in the Armenian Catholics, whose Patriarch, Terzian XIII, resides in Rome. Now can anyone believe, after what has happened, in the value of Turkish guarantees for the safety of the Christian populations left in Cilicia and elsewhere. Of what value were the promises made for the reform of Turkey by Abdul Hamid II? Of what value were the proclamations of equality, by the Young Turks at the revolution of 1908? Consequently, the three Christian powers will incur a heavy moral responsibility if they reinstate Turkish rule—contrary to Lord Salisbury's famous maxim—in regions whence it has once been removed.

Carmen to Accept Decision

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., March 1.—Carmen of the Springfield Railway Company notified company officials today that they would accept the 10 cents an hour wage reduction recommended by the arbitration board. The company agreed to accept the cut only until Dec. 31.

University Students Dropped

ORONO, Me., March 1.—Thirty-four students were dropped from the University of Maine at the end of the fall semester because of failure to meet collegiate requirements. It was announced today. Of this number 28 were freshmen, six sophomores and two juniors.

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Irish Free State stamps

Provisional Government of Southern Ireland is issuing postage stamps similar to those in use before the signing of the Anglo-Irish treaty, the only difference being the Gaelic printing across their face.

RUMANIAN CABINET OUT; LASTED ONLY A FEW WEEKS

Vote of Confidence Refused Take Jonescu and He Resigned—Regarded by Socialists, Peasants, and Liberals as Too Conservative to Realize Ideals.

BUCHAREST, Rumania, Feb. 3 (Special Correspondence)—In confirmation of the news already telegraphed throughout the world, the Government of Averescu has resigned through lack of Parliamentary support, and Take Jonescu, the well-known statesman, was called upon to form a new cabinet. Take Jonescu's cabinet, however, lasted only a few weeks, failing to obtain a vote of confidence of Parliament, and was forced to resign in its turn to make way for another well-known minister, John Bratiano, who has again returned to power with M. Duca as Minister of Foreign Affairs, and M. Vintila Bratiano, a brother of the president of the council as Finance Minister. The other members of the new government are little known.

These changes in the government provoke little surprise for those who know the country and the people, since unified Rumania is a prey to political illness brought on by economic consequences of the war on the one hand, and on the other by ferment due to the reunion of these new provinces, which, though homogeneous from a national viewpoint, are yet divergent in their political significance: Hungarian for Transylvania, Austrian for Bukovina and Russian for Bessarabia.

Each of these countries should adapt itself to the others; the process of fermentation almost invariably mingles with the welding together of a political organism. Rumania, too, is suffering from inability to realize, within her enlarged frontiers, the democratic ideal which she adopted during the dark days of the war. The people could not shake off their old habits, because the majority of the Rumanian statesmen have remained exactly what they were formerly; and, except in a few instances, have too easily become professional politicians. Furthermore, the nation, though spurred on by an ardent patriotism, wastes itself in noble but vague aspirations. These conditions were especially accentuated recently, when Take Jonescu, Minister of Foreign Affairs, failed to achieve the object last year through the capitals of Europe had most favorable results. He succeeded in calming the unrest prevailing in the great allied chancelleries and interested himself in smoothing over manifold obstacles, which at that time stood in the way of the realization of his great idea of the formation of the "Little Entente," the policy of which was none other than the consolidation of peace.

Today, this policy becomes an accomplished fact, and Rumania represents a conciliatory element in this pacific combination. She has already played this part on several occasions under the influence of Take Jonescu. The program of his government, too, seemed to be essentially a pacific one; he has himself distinctly declared so in Parliament. Although thoroughly agreeing with him on this point, the parliamentary majority of the left wing and the peasants party, however, refused the vote of confidence to his internal policy.

Rightly or wrongly, the Socialists, the peasants and the Liberals regard him as a conservative who is powerless

to realize the democratic ideal to which the nation aspires. In short, Take Jonescu was obliged to resign after the first session of Parliament, and was succeeded by John Bratiano. At present it may be asserted that this change will in no way modify the foreign policy of Rumania in view of the fact that M. Bratiano is an avowed pacifist; thus in the main M. Jonescu's methods will be continued.

As regards the home policy, it is hoped that M. Bratiano will have more success than his predecessors, since he possesses the experience and the dexterity of a statesman, and further has the support of the Liberal Party, whose leader he is, and also the support of the peasants, which two factions form the majority of the Rumanian Parliament.

In conclusion, one cannot pass over in silence a fact which will further strengthen the bonds already existing between the states forming the "Little Entente," and this is the forthcoming union to take place between King Alexander of Serbia and Princess Marie of Rumania, whose eldest sister was married last year to the prince of Greece. The news of this betrothal has been received with keen approval, both in Rumania and Yugoslavia, and even in Greece. It is stated that the heir apparent of Greece has expressed the hope to Take Jonescu that his own country would soon also form part of the Little Entente.

Thus the importance of M. Jonescu's work toward the gradual fulfillment of the pacific equilibrium of Europe may be observed, and the time is not very far distant when the "Little Entente" may possibly reach the one now called the "Big Entente."

Work for Portsmouth Yard

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Feb. 28 (Special Correspondence)—Forthright Navy Yard has succeeded in securing work from the navy to keep part of its workmen employed in 1922, according to word from John H. Bartlett, who has been in Washington in conference with Secretary Denby and Senator Moses. Submarines R-22 and S-1 will be sent to the yard immediately for overhauling and later submarines O-1, O-4 and O-5 will be sent here. The Secretary of the Navy is understood to have decided that the yard will continue to be a submarine base.

FRANCO-SPANISH AGREEMENT MAY PUT END TO TARIFF WAR

Spain Puzzled by Comments Upon Situation Coming in Great Quantities From Paris—Different Systems Make Settlement Hard to Reach

MADRID, Feb. 10 (Special Correspondence)—There is much uneasiness in political and commercial circles upon the future trend of the negotiations between France and Spain regarding the proposed new commercial agreement between the two countries, which should put an end to the tariff war and complete suspension of trade relations between the two countries, which has now been in existence for nearly three months, to the enormous loss of both Spain and France. The situation is puzzled by the comments upon the situation that are coming in considerable quantities from Paris, and is naturally suspicious about them. Not long ago the Paris press was intransigent in all these matters.

Now the Paris press abounds in pleasant wheedlings and flatteries, the burden of each song being that such neighbors must be friends and must accommodate themselves mutually in everything for the benefit of themselves and for the civilized world. This is no doubt true, but the underlying proposition appears to Spain to be that most of the accommodating must be done on the Spanish side. The leading financial organ, *Espana Economica y Financiera*, remarks that it believes that the negotiations with France have contributed to convince the government that it ought not, nor is there any reason, to give too much away.

Motives Examined

As to the French pleasantries, which have coincided with the return for the time being to Paris of M. Serruys, the special French negotiator, Le Petit Journal, examining the motives that have impelled the Spanish Government to practice protectionism to the extreme, opines that this was done to prevent a social and financial crisis rather than to submit France to any harsh test. It trusts that the present negotiations, which it says are going on very well, will conclude happily by an agreement of a definite character.

But on the other hand, a special correspondent of *Le Temps* does not minimize the gravity of the situation that has been reached. He says that recently circumstances were such that it was useless for M. Serruys to remain any longer in Madrid, but the situation was saved by Gonzalez Hontoria, the Spanish Foreign Minister, who did not desire that the responsibility for a new rupture, so deplorable to the interests of both countries, should rest upon him.

New Tariff Proposed

M. Serruys had already announced his departure when the Spanish Government, suddenly changing its attitude, agreed to lay before the French representative the particulars of the new Spanish tariff which M. Serruys had asked for in vain from the time of his arrival in Madrid. This critic indicates that from the French point of view the case is full of difficulties. While the French tariff remains as it was, a new Spanish tariff now comes before the Cabinet. At the same time the methods of negotiation on the part of the two countries differ profoundly. France reserves a different treatment for each country contracting with her and works upon a minimum tariff, while Spain starts with a much higher tariff, but is capable of making a certain number of reductions at the demand of the contracting country.

It is added that the Spanish Government has at last acceded to the French idea and has agreed to abandon a sterile discussion in order to enter upon a study of the situation in regard to each other of French and Spanish industries. M. Serruys has thereupon begun to acquaint the Spanish negotiators with the French demands, which constitute a voluminous



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REAR ADMIRAL W. S. SIMS KNEW OF FRIENDS' ACTIVITIES

Naval College Head Issues Statement Intimating That He Defeated His Own Promotion by Telling of Conditions

NEW PORT, R. I., March 1—Rear Admiral William S. Sims issued a statement yesterday regarding alleged propaganda for his promotion to the grade of admiral. He said that he had decided upon his return from Europe, not to submit an official report on the efficiency of the Navy Department, "there would probably be no necessity for discussing the question of my promotion at the present time."

The statement, Admiral Sims asserted, concerned "letters written by or to John L. Leighton, recently published in the Hearst newspapers," and characterized by those papers as propaganda for the promotion.

"I have been specifically asked whether I was informed of the activities of some of my friends, including Mr. Leighton. I was informed by the latter that they proposed to ascertain the attitude of the people toward the treatment accorded the navy since the war, and I was glad to know this, because I considered what they proposed to do would be a valuable service not only to the navy but to the people, and this because there can be no doubt that the American people are sadly misinformed as to certain facts of importance to the navy."

"Though I do not for a moment wish to convey the impression that I am not human and have no ambition for myself or my children in this matter, still it is not a question of the personal interests of any one man, but it is a very much a question of the influence upon the morale of the navy of the navy to receive adequate recognition for the services rendered by the navy in the war zone. Such a failure officially and historically discredits these forces and those who were responsible for their conduct in combat with the enemy."

"In 1919," Admiral Sims continued, "the last Administration recommended to the Congress that I be promoted to the rank of admiral. This was approved almost unanimously by the House of Representatives but was hung up in the Senate. This approval by the House apparently created the impression that I had been promoted to admiral, as recommended."

"Upon my return from Europe I was confronted with the necessity of making a decision as to whether I should submit an official report of the

inefficiency of the Navy Department that caused us such serious losses in men and shipping, with a view to bringing about a reorganization of the department, or whether I should remain silent and leave the American people under the very dangerous impression conveyed by the department's official reports that the navy and the department were efficient and prepared from stem to stern."

"Had I chosen the latter alternative there would probably be no necessity for discussing the question of my promotion at the present time. But, con-



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor
Rear Admiral W. S. Sims

sidering the information I possessed, to allow our people to remain so dangerously misinformed as to our first line of national defense would manifestly have been rank cowardice. I therefore submitted an official report, and the result was a Senate investigation which established the truth of my statements."

"Surely the navy deserves recognition, as well as the army," Admiral Sims concluded, "for the success with which it carried out its mission, and it appears to me that anything that can properly be done even now to bring this to the attention of the public is to be commended as a public service."

RADIO AMATEURS NOT RESTRICTED

Herbert Hoover Declares Conference Desires to Encourage and Protect Them

WASHINGTON, March 1—Belief on the part of amateur users of radio telephone apparatus that the radio conference now in session was directed toward restricting amateurs in their development of wireless telephony, expressed by Paul R. Godley of Cedar Grove, N. J., representing the American Radio Relay League, brought from Herbert Hoover at the meeting yesterday a vehement denial that the conference had such a purpose.

Mr. Hoover asserted that the primary purpose of the conference was for the protection and encouragement of amateurs in the use of the new means of communication.

Mr. Godley, who was the first to appear before the conference yesterday, said he appeared on behalf of amateurs of the country who were upset over the way they thought the conference was starting out. The interference complained of by the various broad-casting concerns, Mr. Godley asserted, came from "a conglomeration of commercial usage of an indiscriminate character," rather than from the activities of amateurs, and was due largely to the type of apparatus being sold by the manufacturers.

K. B. Warner of Hartford, Conn., secretary of the relay league, also spoke on behalf of amateurs, who, he said, felt keenly the need for government regulation. He said amateurs generally were also willing to pay a fee for license.

A legal committee was appointed, composed of Representative White of Maine, chairman; W. D. Terrell, radio expert of the Department of Commerce; A. J. Tyrer, Department of Commerce, and Senator Frank B. Kellogg of Minnesota. The technical committee was composed of Dr. S. W. Stratton of the Bureau of Standards, chairman; Maj.-Gen. George O. Squier, U. S. A.; Capt. S. W. Bryant, U. S. N.; Prof. L. A. Hazeltine, Stevens Institute, Hoboken, N. J.; Dr. Alfred N. Goldsmith, Society of Radio Engineers, New York City; Edwin H. Armstrong, Columbia University; Prof. C. M. Jansky, Jr., University of Minnesota; W. A. Wheeler, Department of Agriculture, and J. C. Edgerton, Post Office Department.

A committee of amateurs was composed of Hiram Percy Maxim, Hartford, Conn., chairman; Mr. Armstrong and Professors Jansky and Hazeltine.

SENATE DEFEATS NEW PRISON BILL

Adverse Report on Anti-Strike Measure Is Also Accepted

Senator Lewis Parkhurst of Winchester fought a losing battle in the Senate yesterday on behalf of his bill providing that the "antiquated, insanitary and inefficient" structure in Charlestown be placed by a new state prison somewhere outside the City of Boston. Although the Senator reiterated the results of investigation he had presented to the Committee on Institutions, and introduced new arguments from the financial point of view, the vote against substituting the bill for the adverse report of the committee was 19 to 3.

Preliminary to his address for the measure, the Senator distributed to members of the Senate a proposed layout of a new state prison. The plan provided for adequate cell buildings, dining room, chapel, library and schoolroom, workshop and other essential buildings, with a high, unscalable wall inclosing 25 acres of land. He also submitted financial memoranda estimating the cost of construction by contract at \$2,170,000. This, the figures indicated, could be reduced by \$520,000 through the use of inmate labor and by \$850,000 more from the sale of the Charlestown property.

Senators spoke in opposition to the measure on several grounds. It was brought out that there are many empty cells in the state institutions available for prisoners. Senator Wesley Monk agreed that the Charlestown structure should be abolished but he expressed doubt as to the advisability of proceeding at present construction costs. It was also declared that there were other state charges needing attention and facilities. The report of no legislation necessary on the recommendation of the commissioner of correction for a new state prison was also accepted.

Consideration of the bill seeking to repeal the daylight saving law was put over until next Tuesday, when Senator Lewis W. Chittenden will move to substitute the bill for the report. The measure to increase the period of the daylight saving law from five to seven months was also put over until Tuesday.

Reports of leave to withdraw were accepted by the Senate on petitions to prohibit strikes by employees in licensed occupations and to prohibit sale of jewelry in public auction rooms. The bill requiring tickets for ice was postponed until next Tuesday pending a decision of the Attorney-General. Motion to send to third reading a bill extending by one month the open season for trout was defeated.

BIRD SANCTUARY TO BE ESTABLISHED

PORTLAND, Me., March 1—The Cumberland County Audubon Society was incorporated yesterday for the purpose of preserving bird life. The society has purchased Eastern Egg Rock, an island of 30 or more acres in Broad Bay, near Bristol, and there will breed eagles and other birds native to this coast. The island, which is about three miles off shore, is one of the best breeding places in this section. The laughing gull, herring gull, sea pigeons and storm-petrels make their home there.

RICHES SAID TO LIE IN OLD CORN COBS

Cattle Feed, Dyes, Picture Films Among By-Products

DECATUR, Ill., March 1—That the 120,000,000 tons of corn cobs and stalks now going to waste annually in the United States can be made into sirup, cattle feed, absolutely fast dyes, motion picture films, and other things, was the statement of Elton R. Darling, professor of chemistry at Millikin University, Decatur, before the Kiln Club here Monday.

"The production of sirup or xyclose from corn cobs is not an experiment," said Professor Darling. "It is a practical thing. Xyclose is the sugar in the corn. It is what the cattle and stock want when they eat corn. By eating the cob they get but 5 per cent of the xyclose. The sirup, which is for animal and made by treating the cob, gives 35 per cent more."

"I expect to simplify the process of extracting this sirup so that the farmer can make it on his farm. I have carried my experiments far enough to know that the cattle like it and want it."

THREE DRY WORKERS GO TO FOREIGN LANDS

WESTERVILLE, O., March 1—Three American temperance workers will go to foreign countries this year in the interest of prohibition, the World League Against Alcoholism says.

Dr. John G. Woolley of Paris, Ill., at one time candidate for President on the Prohibition ticket, is starting today on a six-months' tour that will take him to Italy, Switzerland, France, Spain, Portugal, Czechoslovakia and Scandinavia. The Rev. David Ostlund of Minneapolis will assist the dries of Estonia in their prohibition efforts. William E. ("Pussyfoot") Johnson will go to England in June, and from there to New Zealand and Australia.

The Washington Observer

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Washington, Feb. 28. CONJECTURE is general that the ship subsidy bill is likely to be with us indefinitely as a theme of controversial discussion. In Congress, press and public the pros and cons will have the floor for many a day. President Harding, of course, springs no surprise when he submitted his program today. From the hour of his inauguration, and before, he has unfailingly and consistently declared the American merchant marine to be one of the Republican Administration's primary concerns. Ship subsidy projects in Congress are almost as old as Congress itself. Opposition to them, too, is traditional, and failure hitherto universal. Mr. Harding broke new ice in boldly calling his proposition by its real name instead of couched in favor for it under some other disguise. The President is under no illusions as to the rocky course that will need to be steered before his plan can be taken into harbor.

We are in the midst of the last week of the Harding Administration's first year. That is why there is super-

PACIFIC COAST PORTS IMPROVE FACILITIES

SAN FRANCISCO (Special Correspondence)—The ports of the Pacific coast, from Vancouver, B. C., to San Diego, are expending more than \$13,000,000 this year on the improvement and development of their harbors, wharves, and equipment for handling ships, according to reports from various port authorities.

Vancouver is expending the largest amount, approximately \$6,000,000, on the building of one terminal, known as Ballantyne's Wharf, while San Francisco is investing about \$2,500,000 in a terminal and warehouse on the shore of the China Basin in the harbor.

Two quite small cities, San Mateo and Richmond, both on San Francisco Bay, appear on the list as investing \$250,000 and \$140,000 respectively, on their harbors. San Mateo is planning to create a harbor, while Richmond is adding to her harbor facilities a terminal warehouse second to none of its size in the State.

AGRARIAN REFORM FAILS IN LITHUANIA

KOWNO, Lithuania, Feb. 3 (Special Correspondence)—During the discussion in the Lithuanian Sejm of the bill submitted by the government for agrarian reform in the country, over which there has been some conflict owing to the fact that it betrays the influence of the Clerical Party in the government, the Jewish grouping in the Sejm introduced a series of amendments, the purposes of which were that, in the distribution of land, those who had not previously been agricultural workers should also be entitled to soil, to enable a part of the Jewish population to take up farming; to provide land for gardeners, most of whom are Jews, and to leave commons for the use of the town populations. All the amendments submitted by the Jewish grouping were defeated on being put to the vote.

activity by and on behalf of the Administration in Congress this week. Senator Lodge is pressing for decisive action on the conference treaties, and the President himself had his heart set on submitting his ship subsidy plan before March 4. The G. O. P. wants to make a persuasive showing to the electorate during the 1922 congressional campaign on the score of constructive legislation, initiated, if not actually enacted, by the Harding Administration during the initial twelve-month of its existence.

George E. Chamberlain of Oregon exercised his floor privilege as a lifetime member of the Senate by sitting today among his colleagues of the Sixty-Fifth and Sixty-Sixth Congresses. As Mr. Chamberlain represents the Pacific coast on the United States Shipping Board, his presence during President Harding's delivery of the subsidy message was especially appropriate. Messrs. Harding and Chamberlain happened to be great friends. The Oregonian was the one Democratic Senator whose reelection in the 1920 Republican landslide Mr. Harding conceded he would have something more than tolerated.

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LETTERS

Brief communications are welcomed but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented. No letters published unless with true signatures of the writers.

A View of the Conference

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

May I suggest that in the preparation of your editorial in Tuesday's issue, relative to the Washington Peace Conference, it might have been well to have considered the fact that both President Harding and Secretary Denby, both publicly and vigorously, opposed the calling of the conference until public opinion compelled them to. Further, it is practically conceded that as implements of physical destruction, the proposed scrapping of battle ships will have little effect, in view of the varied new devices of warfare.

Again, I think it will soon be generally conceded that the moral effect of the proposed treaty—the motives for the construction of which have been daily more and more veiled with secrecy as the days go by—especially in relation to the alliance with the "big powers," will be more distasteful than if none had been entered into. In other words, I would imagine that war will not cease until the desire for it has been destroyed.

(Signed) C. V. HULL,
Cleveland, O.

Two Ways of Seeing It

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

The cartoon on the editorial page of this morning's Monitor bothers me a good deal, because it is not clear just what you intend. The wages paid evidently needs adding to, so that the balance may be even; but I suspect that the opposite from what the picture says is intended, that is, that since living costs have gone down wages should be lessened.

I should think we ought to stand strongly for education and enlightenment, rather than to throw our weight into one side or the other of this controversy. It is, of course, not justice at all which determines wages; the hand which adds or subtracts is usually that of the employer. Further, there is a perfect battery of questions indicated by the following points which would need to be decided before justice could act:

1. Should wages exactly balance living cost without any individual surplus; and if there is a social surplus, who should hold it?

2. If this balance be a true one, is it true of incomes above \$5000; what can you say in a cartoon for those whose income is considerably more than \$10,000 and upwards?

3. Should not wages be made to balance services rather than living costs; are not the living costs things which are incidental or "added unto" the good we do in the service we render?

In my own work at Harvard University I am constantly trying to show the need for education. Even if people's hearts are full of justice, which of course they should be, much intelligence will be necessary in carrying on the complicated adjustments of occupational life.

Many thousands will look to the Monitor for the best of leadership in getting us the news in connection with whatever industrial conflicts come into view, and not only getting the news, but getting the news behind the ordinary news.

(Signed) JOHN M. BREWER,
Cambridge 38, Mass.

The English Sparrow Again

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

I was a little surprised at the letter championing the English sparrow, in a recent issue of The Christian Science Monitor, and still more surprised at your editorial under the same heading, "Extirminating the Sparrow."

From an intimate acquaintance with the bird it appears to me to be directly in the line of a bird-protecting society like the Audubon Society, to advocate the extermination of the English sparrow. On the Pacific coast we have no bird music about our homes in or near our cities and towns because of these Arabs of their kind. They fight among themselves on occasion, yet they are always ready to unite and set upon any bird of another species, drive it from their locality, rob and confiscate its nest. They belong to the atmosphere of the city and cling to it—perhaps they are the pestiferous germs of city streets masquerading in feathers. Anyway, they are little akin to birds proper—those children of the air, wild and free, the very spirit of music, grace, and beauty. They are the poultry-man's pest. To see them lined up on the fences and poultry houses at feeding time (and they know the hour to a second) fills him with wrath, but he is helpless before these freebooters; each one is there for plunder, and he gets it. The English sparrow may destroy 2000 weevils of a certain kind daily but he first destroys every tender plant and bud in his range. In the city of Alameda just now he is making havoc with the new lawns by destroying every tender springing blade of grass; and in Oakland and

Berkeley last season the home gardener could scarcely save a springing seed from this greedy freebooter. He is abroad and crafty. He slips through all hedges (no chance of exterminating him) and while seeming to fear nothing, knows when to take cover, and divines a trap by instinct. Out on this coast we have never been able to trap him to any extent; and it is very likely that the advertisement of the sparrow trap which so greatly shocked your correspondent's sensibilities was somewhat inflated.

M. R. JAMES,
Sonoma County, California.

"An Invisible Export"

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

In your editorial "An Invisible Export" of this date, appears the following: "But the situation, as it stands today, demands that American goods be shipped in American bottoms, if the country is to prosper in foreign trade." I do not grasp the meaning of the first sentence of the paragraph, but the situation appears to me to be as follows: We are shipping less than the normal amount to foreign countries, chiefly because of the exchange conditions. By shipping in foreign bottoms the merchant secures lower freight rates, and the freight he pays goes to foreign countries, thereby increasing their ability to buy from him. If the freight charges went into the hands of American concerns it would not help the foreign buyers. The more freight we can send to England, France, and other ships, the more we aid the exchange situation, and encourage them to buy from us. If the freight charges equalled the cost of the goods, the exchange would be equal for that cargo. The buyer of the goods ultimately pays the freight, and if this can be settled in his own country, it saves the transfer of the gold to another country, and so helps the rate of exchange. This is but another aspect. But it is easy to see that if the buyer in England of goods in the United States must pay the freight charges to American shipping it increases the amount of gold that must be paid in the United States, and therefore keeps down the value of the English money. So I cannot see how shipping in American ships would help the present situation. This can only be helped, so far as I can see, by raising the value of the money of other nations in our country. If every thing that was imported and exported by our country today was sent in European ships, it would help the exchange, and by giving these countries a direct credit in our country help them to purchase more.

We should build up our merchant marine to those countries where the balance of trade is against us, to keep the exchange at par.

Other nations generally operate their ships at a lower cost than we do, and they should be able to get the advantage of this in reduced cost of transportation. If our ships enter into competition with such ships, then our country must pay the extra cost in some way. We know that this cost will be heavy, and will be a charge on the people. What will be the advantage? It will give our country prestige in other countries. It will furnish employment for a group of men; it will enable us to have transportation facilities in time of war. It brings us into keen competition with nations that depend upon ships for their raw materials, and for the outlet of a surplus population. We still have work for all our people in the land.

It seems to me that at the present time we can do the best by holding to our coastwise traffic and lease the foreign trade to foreign shipping, holding to trade with countries where exchange is about par, in our own ships. It would, of course, help the European countries to let them have this. This leads one to conclude that the place to develop in shipping is in the Pacific. But even here, Japan will buy more from us if she can have the

advantage of transportation in her own ships.

(Signed) W. J. YOUNG,
Centerville, Louisiana.

There is another disadvantage, not previously mentioned, which is that steamship lines favor the merchants of their own nations. This is bad, and can only be kept down by the threat of the possibility of an American line being established.

(Signed) BENTEN C. DECKER,
Newton Center, Mass.

The Senate's Standards

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

The conjectures set forth as to causes inducing Mr. Kenyon to leave the Senate for the judiciary are points of vital importance to those watching the results of our political system. The lowering of the standard of the men now sent to the Senate must be manifest to almost the casual observer. There is a reason for this to most students of our system of government. This is the natural result of the primary election of senators. The fatal thought of those who studied the small governments of say Switzerland with its few cantons for nationalities and creeds forgot they were comparing a pigmy to a giant, with every tongue and every creed under the sun to contend with.

These folks seemed to think our Constitution was born when the human family was in its infancy. This, of course, is absurd. Thousands of years of political history was carefully studied, results compared, and those that had stood the test of time and experience were promulgated in that famous document with the knowledge that it was necessary to approach democracy with the utmost care. When men had been trained for centuries in schools of imperialism it seemed to be clear to the thought of those who framed the Constitution to prevent domination by even those comprising the group, owing to its size, and the Senate was formed to check this danger. As it was only reasonable to suppose, men elected to the state legislatures were above the average, and that a selection by them would insure the selection of men of a still clearer perception of the fundamentals involved in representing the state itself in this great partnership, men who very often had very small means were thus selected men for knowledge and character, than popularity, and the popular man is not always the best man for the place.

This phase of our popular election of senators is coming to the front pretty rapidly now. Popular election costs money, money wins the election, these are common comments. What can the American people expect?

If men like Mr. Kenyon are giving up in despair, "where are we at" if we are driven from the field? Won't the money forces feel they are conquerors. True they seated Mr. Newberry, but Mr. Kenyon at least was an offset. The Newberry case is simply focusing public thought in the right direction. The people are beginning to think, and when they do this the price is never too high, in a country like ours whose ideal is still unimpaired.

(Signed) W. J. YOUNG,
Centerville, Louisiana.

WASHINGTON'S HAIR WAS "HAZEL BROWN"

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 28.—From a volume in the state library entitled "Recollections and Private Memoirs," by George Washington Parke Custis, adopted son of Gen. George Washington, George L. Goddard, state librarian, learns that Washington's hair was hazel brown and his eyes light grayish blue. The authority appears to have been Maj. Lawrence Lewis, a favorite nephew of Washington. Mr. Goddard was led to examine the "memoirs" in view of the opinion of Prof. Albert Bushnell Hart of Harvard that George Washington had red hair.

LABOR STRIVES FOR VICTORY IN LONDON

City Election, Decided Tomorrow, Fought on Issue of Public Control

LONDON, Feb. 28 (Special Correspondence)—There are many indications which go to show that the London municipal elections to be decided on March 2 will be the most keenly fought contests in the history of local politics. If the 85 per cent of London voters who failed to rise to a sense of their civic responsibilities three years ago by not going to the polls are still indifferent as to the representation on the London County Council, it will not be the fault of the Municipal Reform Party or the Communists inside the Labor Party.

It would appear that the contests will be centered around the above parties, for in many instances the Progressives have thrown in their lot with the Municipal Reformers to keep the Socialists out and the rates down. According to the Municipal Reformers, the present crushing burden of taxation and rating is the result of Labor's policy, which burden will be considerably increased if the Labor Party, "dominated by Socialists and influenced by Communists," are returned to power.

While there may be an element of truth in the assertion that a Labor majority on the London County Council after the March elections would mean an increase in rates, it is handling the truth rather carelessly to charge the Labor representatives with the responsibility of the present high taxation. For, truth to tell, out of the 124 seats to be filled, 15 only were captured by the Labor Party in 1919; the Progressives obtained 40, while the Municipal Reformers held no less than 68. That the rates have soared upward is surely, then, not the fault of the Labor Party.

The Municipal Reformers, who, together with their aldermen, number about 80, have been in control for many years, and are in a position to pursue any policy to which their inclinations led them. Encouraged by their success in the Borough Council elections, the London Labor Party have declared their intention to contest over 100 seats and are perfecting their organization to secure their return.

The programs of the contending parties are now before the public and the issue briefly centers around the municipal ownership of essential services. Apparently the Labor Party has overloaded its boats beyond the safety line, by allowing the extremists to determine the nature and weight of the cargo. The timid, who a few short months ago may have been disposed to "give Labor a chance," will now hesitate to record their votes in support of the program recently adopted. Added to a program that will take years of political education to achieve, there is the policy of the Popular Board of Guardians to be taken into consideration in weighing up the prospects of the Labor candidates.

There is no denying the fact that Labor everywhere has been making tremendous headway. The only serious opposition to Labor nominees are those who run under the auspices of a coalition of the old historic parties.

Generosity Excessive
The enemies of Labor have been directing attention to the decision of the Popular Board of Guardians to increase the unemployed "dole," on a scale that makes it more remunerative for a man, under certain circumstances, to be out of work than in constant employment. Popular for many years has treated its unemployed more liberally than any other

of the London boroughs, and in humanizing the degrading conditions of the Poor Law.

Popular has, however, surpassed itself in its latest effort to deal with the problem of poverty, and there is a suspicion that the Guardians were intimidated by the demonstration of "organized unemployed," who crowded the galleries of the board room, with the intimation that they intended to remain there, and to keep the board there, until the new rates were granted.

This policy of marching upon local authorities and setting up a state of siege has become fairly frequent of late, and it is a remarkable circumstance and worthy of note that in almost every instance the siege has been put into effect where there is a Labor majority.

It is also worthy of note that in Woolwich, the borough where Labor has had the greatest experience, and where Labor has been in office off and on for the last 20 years, the demonstrations were met with the sternest resistance.

RECIPROCITY HOPES REVIVED BY VISIT

Canadian Finance Minister Now in America Signed Bill in 1911

OTTAWA, Ont., Feb. 28 (Special)—The visit of W. S. Fielding, Minister of Finance, to New York and Washington, has revived the report here that the new Finance Minister is negotiating with a view toward bringing about reciprocal trade relations with the United States. Mr. Fielding was the chief Canadian signatory of the reciprocity agreement of 1911, which was defeated in the general election of which it was the main issue. He was among those of the overthrown Laurier Administration who suffered personal defeat at the polls since his return to public life.

However, Mr. Fielding has not ceased to advocate reciprocity with the republic to the south; and at the last session was the mover of a resolution calling for the renewal of negotiations with the United States Government. He is once again Finance Minister, and should be able to accomplish his purpose, the new government would have gone far to placate western sentiment and to secure progressive support. While in the United States Mr. Fielding will also make arrangements for the meeting of some meeting in New York, this spring and approximating \$100,000,000.

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Deflation Faces
Chicago Songbirds

More Work and Less Pay for Them Is Forecast

CHICAGO, March 1—Chicago grand opera "stars" will be paid less and have more work to do, Samuel Insull, president of the Civic Opera Association said in an address here Monday night.

"If there were a universal demand for opera 'stars' this year," he said, "we would stand a poor chance of presenting good opera in Chicago. But we will have no difficulty in obtaining first-class talent. There is no place else for the opera singers to go. If they want to stay at home and receive stage money, they may do so, but they will have to come here to get the real money."

"Some say," Mr. Insull said, "that if Mary Garden quits we never will raise the guarantee fund and others say that if she should quit we would raise much more." But whether Mary stays or Mary goes, we are going to give opera on the same basis as in years before, but at less expense."

Seeks Republican Nomination
LIVINGSTONE, Mont., March 1—Wellington D. Rankin, Attorney-General of Montana, and a brother of Miss Jeanette Rankin, the first woman member of Congress, has announced that he will be a candidate for the Republican nomination for United States Senator at the primaries next August.

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Women's Black Silk Hosiery, Boxes of Three Pairs Each

Hosiery in boxes of three pairs each, fine quality—of the firm, even texture so in demand, priced to permit of exceptional savings.

Full fashioned black silk hosiery with cotton tops, \$5, \$6 and \$7 box.	Full fashioned black all-silk hosiery, priced \$6.50 and \$8 box.	Full fashioned silk hosiery, out sizes, priced \$6.50, \$7.50 and \$8.50 box.
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Box of Three Pairs at \$5, \$7.50 and \$10
Women's Chiffon Weight Silk Hosiery

Women's lisle and cotton hosiery priced according to quality at \$3, \$3.50, \$4, \$4.50 and \$5, box of six pairs.

Boxed Hosiery for Men—Three Pairs, \$2.50 to \$5

Silk hose with cotton toes, heels and soles, full fashioned, \$2.50, \$4 and \$5 box.	Men's "Eiffel" cotton or lisle hosiery, \$2.50, \$3, \$3.50 and \$4 box.
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Children's "Eiffel" Cotton and Lisle Hosiery, Box of 6 Pairs, \$2, \$2.50 and \$3

Men's Hose, First Floor, South
Women's Hose, First Floor, North
Children's Hose, First Floor, North

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American Desert Sees Great Change in Transportation as Mule Gives Way to Motor

ONE of the greatest changes in transportation methods the New World has seen since the days when the stagecoach gave way to the railroad train has recently taken place on the great American desert. Before the white man came, the Indian, when he ventured on the desert, which was seldom, bore his own burdens, or trailed them on a rude sled behind a dozen poorly trained dogs. The white man brought the little but durable burro to the conquest of the great Llano sec, and followed the burro with its larger prototype, the mule, with which he defied the heat and thirst and sandstorms, on foot, while the steam engine and the train, after many years, rushed headlong across the desert, as if even more eager than man to be free of its arid distances.

When men found gold and iron, and other metals, soda and borax and gravel for his buildings, in the heart of this same desert, he devised the four and the six-mule team. Then, more than half a century ago, some teamster, more ambitious than the rest, hooked 10 teams of mules together, 20 animals in all, and hitched them to wagons and to water tanks for the long haul from mine or dried-out lakebed to town or railroad. Not only did he drive these 20 mules with one long line, instead of with a pair of lines, such as those with which the driver of four or six mules was accustomed to control his animals, but for his loads he built the largest wagons in the world, and the only ones of their kind ever built.

The "Caterpillar" Conquest. This year, however, as the dog gave way to the burro, the burro to the mule, and the mule to a long wagon train, so the 20-mule team has given way to a new form of transportation—but it required, two different and distinct varieties of vehicle to replace the 10 pairs of mules and their huge "chukawallah" wagons. For the 20-mule team paid no attention to roads. Like the wind, it wandered where it listed, so long as the 20 patient animals could pull the load behind them. The motor truck, with its long string of trailers, which has replaced the mule team, however, must have roads over which to run, and, where there are no roads, unless the surface of the earth be level, the truck cannot go. For a time, it seemed that the 20-mule team still would linger, holding its own in the rougher, wilder parts of the desert ranges. But no man had started to change the transportation of the desert, and presently he introduced the tractor, the "caterpillar" which lays its own steel track, and picks that track up again, as it goes, and that was the last blow to the supremacy of the mule on the desert.

The place of the wagons, where wheels stood more than five feet in height, and which weighed 15,000 apiece, and carried 30,000 pounds of freight or ore, the motor truck pulled four or five trailers carrying 10,000 to 15,000 pounds of freight, and a total of 75,000 pounds of freight. Where the motor truck could not go, the tractor took the same load, and both pulled, besides, their own water tanks, as did the mules, but, in place of the wagon full of baled hay, on which the ten teams of mules were fed, the new factors in transportation carry a comparatively small tank filled with gasoline or kerosene, to feed the little motor where stands the strength of 60 or 70 horses.

The Mule-Team Caravan. And, while the motor truck and the tractor will bring many mines and rich ore deposits, hitherto too far from the railroad, into touch with modern mills and factories and smelters, they have well-nigh driven from the desert the 20-mule team. Twenty-five or 30 years ago, a traveler watched these teams creep slowly down over the hills into Randsburg or Jo'burg, out of Death Valley, or from the wandering cañon of the Armagona River, dull black against the setting sun, or gray in the morning's silvery light, and thought he saw "the make-like caravan draw." One of the edges of the desert, black and small.

Later, he rode on those wagons, marvelling at the skill of the iron-

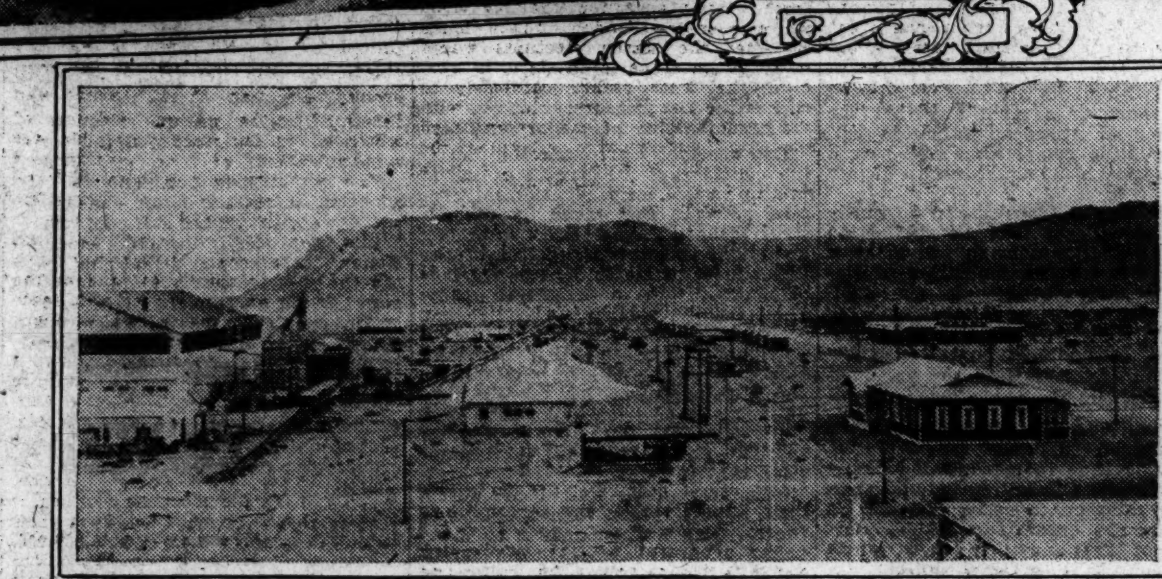
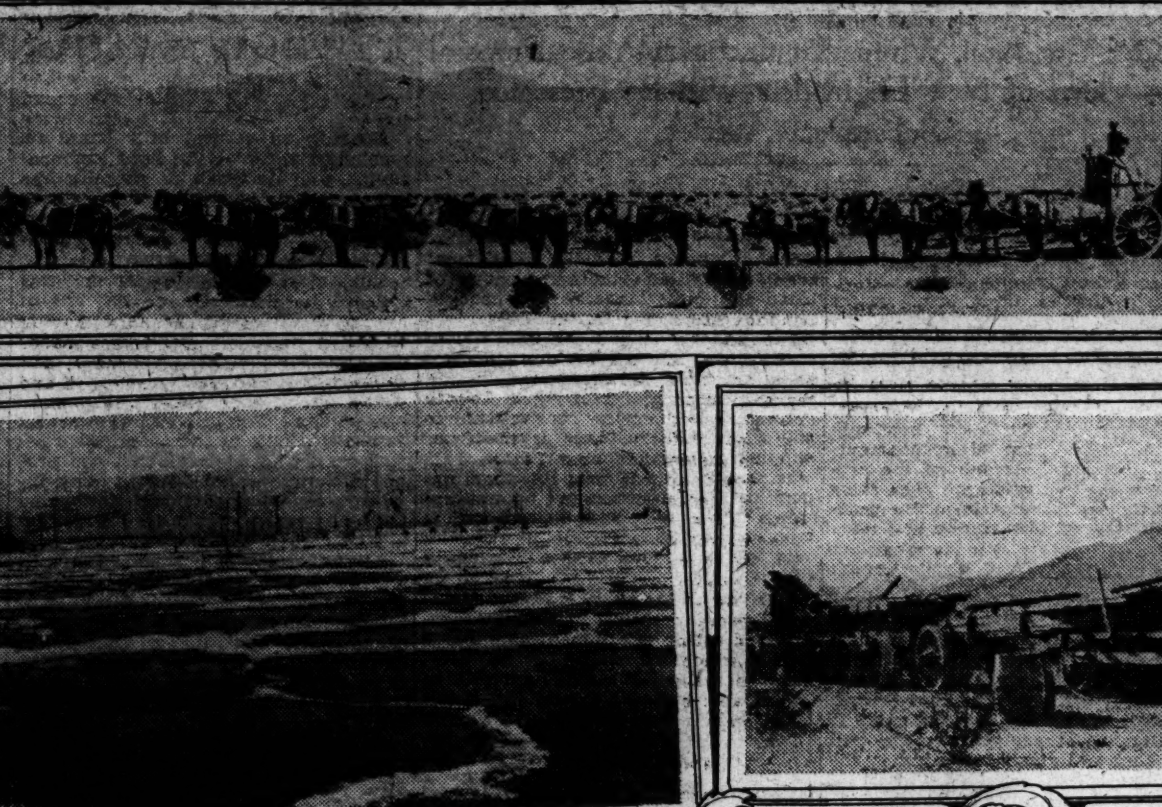


hard, silent men who drove the score of mules with a single long rope attached to one of the leaders, or cracked over the backs a whip with a lash 30 feet in length, while its stalk was less than four feet long. It seems that all these drivers of the 20-mule teams possessed blue eyes and sandy hair, though it may have been the constant sifting, fine sand of the dry watercourses and lakebeds that kept their hair the color of the desert itself.

The 20-mule teams originated when borax was discovered in some of the lakes, notably at Teel's Marsh, over the Nevada-California line, and large quantities had to be hauled out at a time to make the industry profitable. These discoveries brought the price of borax down from 35 cents an ounce to something like 10 cents a pound, and the successful operation of the deposits was dependent entirely on the quantity handled and the quick turnover which could be made with it. Hence, the increase in the size of the teams and the amount they could haul.

Shooting Quick and Straight. Each team was in charge of two men, who ate, worked and literally lived on the road between the mineral deposits and the railroad station. Camp had to be made each night at a water-hole or spring, and the mules had to be driven at such a gait that they would make these holes before the daylight waned, both on account of finding good camping places and because of the outlaws, both Indian and white, which then frequented this section of the desert. Of course, all the drivers were armed, and a requisite to long retention of the job was the ability to shoot quick and to shoot straight.

The "Tunk Line" Mule. In each 20-mule team was the lead-mule, to which the guiding rope, known as the "tunk line," was attached. One or two other mules, back about halfway in the team could take this lead mule's place, if need be. Without a mule accustomed to the



"tunk line" and trained in obeying it, the 20-mule team could not be driven, and a good lead-mule, at the time I was enjoying the friendship of these drivers, was valued at four or five times the worth of an ordinary "wheel," or "team" mule. The wagons were built to order for this work and cost, even in those days of normalcy, \$7000 to \$8000 each. The mules themselves were worth about \$150 each, while the lead-mule cost anywhere from \$300 to \$500, depending on his ability and training. Thus, one of these mule teams and equipment cost from \$20,000 up. A motor truck equipped with \$5000 will do the work of one of these mule teams in half the time the team required to do it.

When the 20-mule team driver arrived at his camping place he and the helper unhitched, unharnessed and watered the score of animals, and also watered the extra mules, first. Then they ran a heavy rope around the two large wagons, fastening it to the hubs of the wheels and to the whiffletrees at the front. To this rope the mules were tied, with their heads to the wagons, the hales of hay were cut open and the animals fed. Then, and not till then, did the men build their own fire, prepare their meal and get their first rest since they started, either from town or from the mine, two hours before daybreak that morning. Usually it was two hours after sunset before they sat down to eat at the end of the day's "run."

When Outlaws Attacked. Soon, however, they were in bed, each man taking his blankets to the top of one of the wagons and sleeping with his rifle alongside his body. If the lead mule was restless, and the other animals seemed to read some



message of exciting import, such as the proximity of other horses or mules, borne to them on the evening breezes, the driver and his helper usually crept away into the brush, one on either side of the parked wagons and mules, and laid there quietly all night, awake, watching the property of their employers. Not infrequently they gave their lives in defense of that property, especially when they were outnumbered by Indian, white or half-breed raiders seeking the mules, which they would drive off into the Panamint or Funeral mountain ranges, never to be found or returned. But as fast as vacancies appeared in the ranks of these drivers there were more than enough men anxious to take

their places. Certainly they did not go into it for the financial return, since their pay amounted to little more than \$50 or \$60 a month and their food.

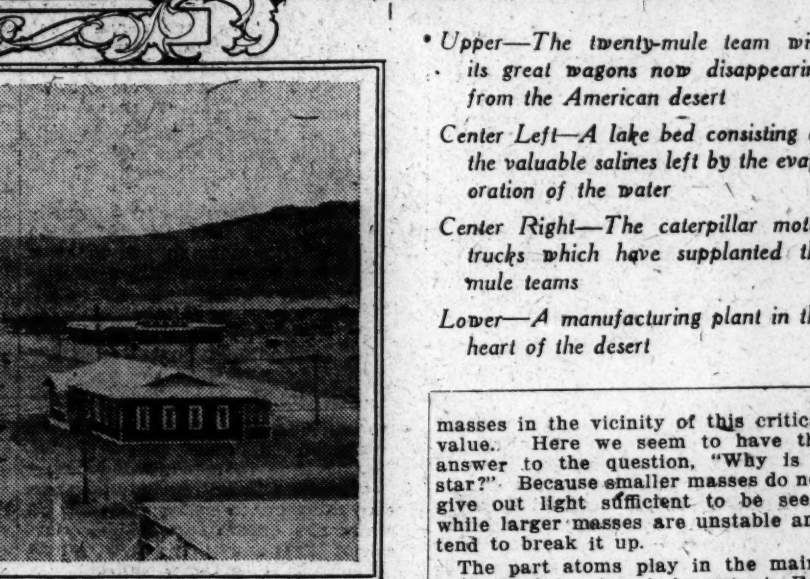
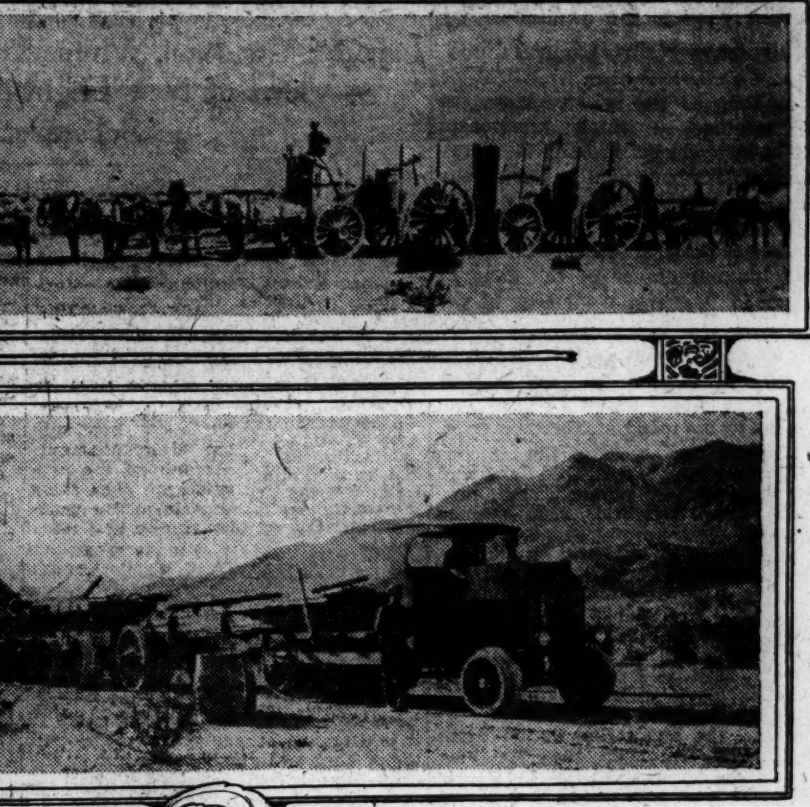
Now, the mules they drove and the wagons which carried them, with the outlaws which made their lives continuous pounds of adventure, are gone, and the drivers themselves, unless cared for by the mining and other companies which have introduced the motor trucks and tractors, probably have drifted away, silent as the desert rats, after which these men often were nicknamed, into little bypaths and prospect holes of the great dry mountains, for, once adopted by the desert, there are few men who ever leave it.

The Northern Heavens For March Evenings. BY EDWARD SKINNER KING. A recently published address of Prof. H. N. Russell of Princeton treats of the "Properties of Matter as Illustrated by the Stars." From it we obtain a penetrating view of bodies infinitesimally small as well as of giant suns, for he tells of atoms and their relations to the stars.

To preface the points which our space permits to be featured, mention must be made of the spectroscopic, that wonderful instrument with a wedge of glass which analyzes light. One of the early messages received by it from the stars was soon deciphered; it read, that matter is the same throughout the visible universe, whether found in earth or the stars. Now we have good reason to assert that the atoms which constitute matter also are universally the same.

Electrons and Atoms. Much has been learned of stars and atoms within the last decade. An atom appears to be a complicated structure composed of a nucleus surrounded by electrons. Considered electrically, the electrons are negative, the nucleus is positive and the whole system neutral. The arrangement of the electrons is in concentric layers or shells around the nucleus. Under heat or electrical action an electron can be made to shift from one layer to another. A sufficient force will tear an electron entirely away from the atom, which is then said to be ionized. Such changes are shown in the spectrum furnished by the spectroscopic.

Professor Russell describes how stellar spectra, interpreted by ionization, indicate the surface temperature of the stars, confirming other methods of reaching the same results. The temperature of a star varies with its age. Starting as a large mass of gas of low density, the star slowly contracts. By contraction it becomes hotter. The color meanwhile grows whiter until the maximum temperature is attained when the mean density of the big gas-ball is about one-tenth that of water. The process of cooling then ensues and the star shrinks gradually away to a cold, dark body. The interior of a star must be intensely hot, the temperature rising to millions of degrees. Under such violent excitation havoc must prevail among the atoms. All but the heavier atoms are probably denuded of their electrons. The freed electrons, flying about at high speed, bump into one another and the remains of the despoiled atoms. This produces a sort of radiation exerting an outward pressure on the mass. Such radiation pressure in full sunlight is small, amounting to three pounds a square mile, but inside of a star it may be thousands of tons a square inch.

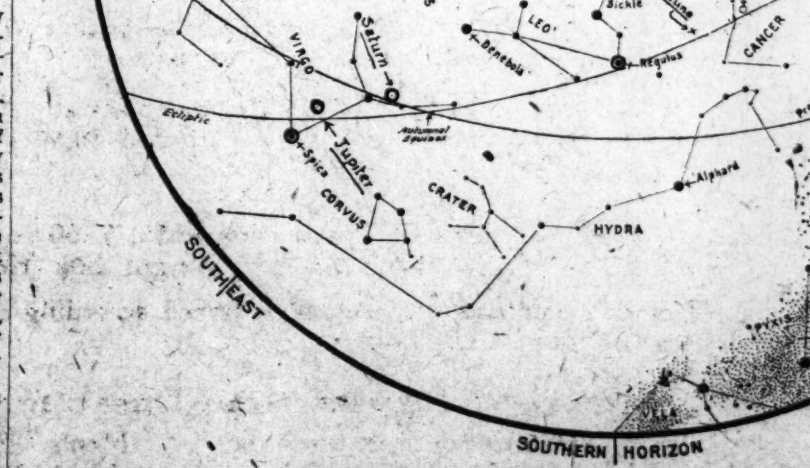


Upper—The twenty-mule team with its great wagons now disappearing from the American desert. Center Left—A lake bed consisting of the valuable salines left by the evaporation of the water. Center Right—The caterpillar motor trucks which have supplanted the mule teams. Lower—A manufacturing plant in the heart of the desert.

masses in the vicinity of this critical value. Here we seem to have the answer to the question, "Why is a star?" Because smaller masses do not give out light sufficient to be seen, while larger masses are unstable and tend to break it up.

The part atoms play in the maintenance of the stars is important. For example, our sun has warmed the earth for more than 1,000,000,000 years. During its life it must have radiated more energy than can be accounted for by any hypothesis of gravitational contraction. There seems to be some internal source of energy. Quite likely it is stored up in the nuclei of atoms. Experiments indicate that if it were possible to combine electrons with hydrogen nuclei in proportion to produce helium, the energy released in the process would be about 5,000,000 times as great as would be produced by burning the same amount of hydrogen in oxygen. Thus, there is the possibility that in the hot interiors of the sun and other stars atoms of hydrogen, by some unknown process, may be torn asunder and recombined with the nuclei of other atoms. The energy released by such a transformation would be enough to maintain the radiation of light and heat for billions of years.

Deducing the Stars Unseen. Astronomers, physicists, and chemists are studying atoms and their properties. It requires the united effort of them all. So harmonious are the results from both terrestrial and celestial laboratories, it seems that even if we lived on a permanently cloudy planet and had never seen a



The March evening sky for the Northern Hemisphere. The map is plotted for about the latitude of New York City, but will answer for localities much farther north or south. When held face downward, directly overhead, with the "Southern Horizon" toward the south, it shows the constellations as they will appear on March 8 at 11 p. m., March 23 at 10 p. m., April 7 at 9 a. m., and April 22 at 8 p. m. in local mean time. The boundary represents the horizon. The center of the sky, for convenient use, hold the map with the part of the boundary down corresponding to the direction on which the lower portion of the map thus held shows the stars in that part of the sky according to their relative heights above the horizon. The names of planets are underscored on the map.

star, we might almost work out the stellar characteristics on the basis of our present knowledge. Thus, from our study of atoms we might deduce the stars.

Among the constellations this month Leo is quite prominent, being on the meridian south of the zenith. The brilliant winter constellations, Taurus, Orion, and Canis Major, are well down in the west and southwest at our time of observation. Gemini lingers but will soon follow. Toward the southeast Virgo appears looking unusually fine with the bright planets Jupiter and Saturn. Bootes is in the east followed by Corona. Between Bootes and Leo the delicate tracery of Coma Berenices may be seen. Hercules is rising in the northeast. Northward the usual circumpolar constellations give us our bearings. Southward Hydra trails over the sky. Of the first-magnitude stars now visible Alderamin, Betelgeuse, Rigel, and Sirius lie above the western horizon; Capella, Pollux, and Procyon are higher up; Regulus is south of the zenith about one-third the way to the horizon; Spica is southeast; Arcturus is east; and Vega is just rising in the northeast.

Mars Gains in Brightness. The planets Saturn and Jupiter rise early in the evening. They are easily found by means of the accompanying map. Mars rises about midnight or after. It is rapidly approaching the earth at present, and therefore is gaining fast in brightness. Venus is a brilliant evening star, setting due west about half an hour after the sun. Mercury may be seen as a morning star about March 12. It rises south of the sunrise point, but will be rather difficult to locate. Uranus also is a morning star, but is still quite near the sun. The position of Neptune is shown on our map, but this planet is always too faint to be observed without a telescope.

The sun in its annual course comes to the vernal equinox on March 21 at 10:49 a. m. Greenwich time. In the phrase of the almanacs, "Spring begins."

There will be an annular eclipse of the sun on March 28. Even at stations best located on the line of central eclipse, extending from Peru, across the Atlantic, to Africa and Arabia, the sun will not be seen entirely covered by the moon. An annulus or ring of sunlight will encircle the black lunar disk. North of the equator the eclipse will be seen as partial in Central America, the West Indies, northern Africa, and a large part of Europe.

London Club Abolishes Its Entrance Fee

LONDON, Feb. 17 (Special).—The beginning of the end of an epoch may be marked by the Naval and Military Club's abolition of its entrance fee. Other West-End clubs are said to be contemplating the same means of adding to their membership and, this can only mean that to the rising generation a club is not the necessary appanage of the man of fashion that it was in the last century.

The Naval and Military, popularly called the "In and Out," from the inscription on its carriage gates, occupies the house in Piccadilly where Lord Palmerston lived from 1855 onward, and so is separated by the Green Park from that characteristically English region round St. James's, where the clubhouses formed the center of political London in Queen Victoria's reign.

Now tastes are changing and London may yet see the aerial transport companies and other businesses of the future installed behind the red granite pillars of the Carlton Club, the classic frieze of the Athenaeum or the Venetian frontage of the "Rag."

Towneley Mysteries Manuscript Goes to California

LONDON, Feb. 14 (Special).—THE most important event for many months in the sales of early MSS. books of incunabula took place at Sotheby's on Feb. 9 when the Towneley Mysteries MSS. were sold. This property, which formerly belonged to Sir Edward F. C. Towneley, a large crowd of antiquaries and collectors of the world, the contest begun by Mr. Quaritch who offered £1,000 and ended by Dr. Russell at £2,400, and the final acquisition of this treasure is the State Library of California, Mr. Huntington's great gift. This unique MS. of early English plays written on 115 leaves of vellum, 12 inches by 8 1/2 with pen and ink, ornamental capitals, the parchment divided by lines of red ink, contains a cycle of 32 plays. There are three other great cycles of English miracle plays, those of Chester, York, and Coventry; the unique manuscripts of the last two are in the British Museum.

The Chester Cycle survives in five MSS. of about 1591-1607, three of which are also in the British Museum, while one is in the Bodleian Library. This Towneley Cycle is therefore the only contemporary MS. hitherto in private hands, of any of the four great series of English Medieval plays and is of unrivaled importance for the history of the origin of English drama. The Cycle was probably complete by 1430, and is traditionally associated with Widdowes or Woodkirk, four miles south of Wakefield, Yorkshire. Local allusions in the volume make it certain that it comes from that neighborhood, and the world Wakefield is mentioned in a large hand at the beginning of the first play, while the words "Widdowes" and "Glover" which also occur in that MS. imply that the plays were performed by local guilds. Mr. E. K. Chambers con-

siders that the plays were acted at one of the great fairs held under charter at Woodkirk on Aug. 15 and Sept. 18. These fairs, run into one continuous horse-fair, and known from a local family of Legh as Lee Fair, lasted until quite recently.

The volume was in the library of the Towneley family, at Towneley Hall, Lancashire, and was sold by auction in 1814, but before 1832 had returned to Towneley Hall, where it remained until 1883, when it was bought at auction for £620 and shortly afterward acquired by Sir E. Coates.

The interest in this volume is not confined to the bibliophile, for most people have read or heard of its chief claim to literary importance, namely, "The Shepherd's Play," which is "really perfect as a work of art." The author is unknown, but it is difficult to praise him too highly as a dramatist. Some account of the mounting of these plays is given by Rogers of Chester in 1894, when they had been going for three centuries or more. He says: "The manner of these plays were, every company had his pageant or part, a high scaffold with two rooms, a higher and a lower, upon four wheels. In the lower they appeared themselves, and in the higher room they played, being all open on the top that all beholders might hear and see them." They were played, he goes on to say, in every street. About the real origin of these plays there can be no doubt. They began in the churches as liturgical plays, but in the thirteenth century a distinct break happens in their history when they passed into the hands of the guilds. The earliest example there is may be dated as early as 967, an important landmark for Englishmen, as it is often assumed that there is no drama-

tic record of any kind in the British Islands earlier than the Norman Conquest. While the earliest plays that can be traced in the town cycles belong to the early years of Edward III, the last to be performed was in London during James I's reign.

These plays hide under their archaic dress the human interest that all dramatic art, no matter how crude, can claim when it is touched with our real emotions and sensations. "The Shepherd's Play" in the Towneley MS. reveals a Yorkshire humorist and offers a pair of goings-on not easy to match for crude comedy. It teems with pointed proverbs such as "So long goes the poet to the inn, usually it is home broken." It is strange to think that this, one of the earliest phases of western drama, should now find its home in the library of a state so devoted to one of its latest phases, namely the cinema.

World's Smallest Bible

Two copies of what are said to be the smallest Bibles have been sold in London for eight shillings each. One was the "Bible in Miniature," printed by Newbury, and the other, printed in Glasgow, measured only one and three-quarter inches by one and one-eighth inches. The question arises, naturally, which is the largest Bible? Surely the monumental work of William Bowyer, a miniature painter, who spent all his spare time in 30 years in "grangerizing" a copy of the Scriptures. He interleaved his Bible with 7,000 old drawings, engravings and etchings of Biblical subjects, until the original volume, became expanded into 44 big folios, containing the works of 600 artists, from Michael Angelo to Benjamin West. The total cost was £4,200.

WORLD INDUSTRIES URGED TO HELP ASIA

Subsidized Campaign for Agricultural Education in Far East Is Proposed

AMHERST, Mass., March 1.—The manufacturing industries of the world have a tremendous stake in the development of the agriculture of the Far East. Indeed, they could almost afford to subsidize a great campaign of agricultural education for India and eventually come to them in increased China purely for the reason that would consumption of the millions in this part of the world.

This statement was, perhaps, the key to the address on "The Far East and World Agriculture" that President Butterfield gave before the Amherst branch of the World Agriculture Society, last evening, in his first public address since his return from six months in China studying agricultural education.

Coming of Factory System

"There can be no question," says President Butterfield, "about the coming of the factory system to China, and it will stimulate still further the use of still inadequately used land for raw products of manufacture. Probably general world interest in the Far East from the standpoint of agriculture will be shown first in respect to this problem of greatly increased production of raw materials and that the question of food supply will be secondary in timeliness or interest, although eventually it will prove the principal concern." But just from the standpoint of mass of mouths to be fed the President declared the Far East furnishes an agricultural problem of the first magnitude. From one-half to two-thirds of the world population live in China, India, Japan and the countries lying between China and India, he said. And here in spite of famine, flood and pestilence populations increase more rapidly than in any other area in the world.

"Nevertheless standards of living are gradually increasing," according to Dr. Butterfield, "and consequently a larger amount and a wider variety of food is being demanded, thus pulling still greater upon the food resources of Asia. We are already seeing the slow but sure development of the modern industrial system in Asia and with it the consequent growth of cities and of the numbers of factory operatives, and thus a decreasing proportion of the people are engaged in food production. Japan is by far the most progressive in factory development but China and India will eventually be industrialized and the process will not be slow in these lands once it is thoroughly launched.

Increase in Production

"So this anciently populated part of the earth, this soil which has been for so many centuries producing for hordes of humanity, will be required during the next 75 years still further and in very large measure to increase its production or else to import food. Whichever happens the Far East will be in the world supply and demand of play an increasingly important part food.

"But there is another and very different reason why agricultural development in Asia is of significance to the rest of the world. Perhaps 400,000,000 Chinese are essentially farmers; perhaps an even larger part of the 300,000,000 of India are farmers. Even under existing conditions there must be at least three-quarters of a billion people in the Far East who can fairly be called farmers. Now all of these millions from our point of view have a very low standard of living. Their incomes are very small; they have very little surplus. They have practically nothing beyond what they themselves produce. If by increasing communication, by developing new demands on the part of these millions you could, for example, develop their purchasing power you would at once stimulate beyond all imagination the productive capacity of industry to supply these new wants."

EFFORT TO ABOLISH ONE-MAN CARS FAILS

One-man cars formed the basis of another battle in the House yesterday when motions to substitute the bills for adverse reports on petitions for prohibition of one-man cars and for local option with regard to their use were made. The proponents of the prohibition of restriction took their stand on the question of safety, while the opponents declared the cars safe and pointed to the saving to the trolley lines. Substitution of the bills was refused overwhelmingly in both instances.

Attempt was made to revive the bill providing an increase in the pay of jurors. Representative T. J. Driscoll moved substitution for the adverse report, declaring the service rendered was worthy of recompense. Substitution was refused by an almost unanimous vote.

The House occurred in two minor Senate amendments to the budget bill and enactment is all that remains before the measure. A bill for aid to free public libraries in small communities and libraries in county institutions was referred to the next annual session.

Editor to Become Postmaster
LYNN, Feb. 28.—Senator Henry Cabot Lodge has sent to President Harding the name of Marian S. Cummings, editor of the Lynn Item, as his choice for the Lynn postmaster. Mr. Cummings is a Republican and has been active in party politics.

BIGGER CUT URGED IN ARMAMENTS

Should Again Be Reduced by Half, Says Rear Admiral Sims

"As long as the relative strengths are retained, I think armaments should be again cut in half; most certainly unless personnel is put on the vessels to operate them as they ought to be operated," said Rear Admiral William S. Sims, addressing the forty-ninth annual dinner of the Sons of Brown in Boston and vicinity, at the City Club last night. More than 300 alumni and undergraduates of Brown University present at the dinner applauded Rear Admiral Sims and laughed at his many humorous stories.

"The side that controls the air controls everything beneath on land and sea," said the rear admiral. "We now have bombs weighing 4200 pounds that will blow up any battleship that ever has been or ever will be built. No fleet can operate against the coast of the United States as long as we have submarines. It has been asserted that the submarine is not a dangerous weapon against a military vessel. This is wrong. On all the perils which a warship has to meet from the surface of the sea, or beneath it, the submarine is the deadliest. The statement that the submarine cannot be used legally is also false. It was so used in the recent war.

One point on which there seems to be general ignorance, the rear admiral said, is the defense of distance. Battleships have a steaming radius of only 6000 miles. For this reason, he asserted, it is of immense importance that the United States shall have advance bases thoroughly fortified, where the nation's vessels can obtain fresh supplies and ammunition. He advocated having college graduates take a year's technical course for service in war if necessary. He recommended also the teaching of "the elements of strategy" in college and high school.

W. H. P. Faunce, president of Brown, said that American colleges face two major problems, caring for the tremendous influx of students since the war and the relation of the alumni as creators of standards and ideals to the student body.

Col. Anthony Dyes of Providence, on behalf of the association, presented a club bag and a purse of gold to Edward N. Robinson, who for 19 years has coached the Brown football team. Albert I. Scott, '00, retiring president, served as toastmaster. Officers elected for the ensuing year were: Robert Chessman, '23, president; Fred W. Woodcock, '21; Dallas L. Sharpe, '25; and Edwin A. Locke, vice-presidents; Homer N. Sweet, '27, secretary, and Carlton D. Morse, '23, treasurer.

DATES SOUGHT FOR DISBARMENT SUITS

Attorneys Robert C. Dodge, James J. McCarthy and Andrew Marshall, chosen by Attorney-General J. Weston Allen to prosecute the disbarment proceedings against Attorney Daniel H. Coakley, today filed a motion in the Supreme Court asking for the assignment of a trial date. Attorney General Allen filed a similar motion in regard to the disbarment proceedings against former District Attorney Joseph C. Pelletier.

Judge Jenney will dispose of these motions Tuesday at the next Supreme Court session. Ordinarily court would have come in Friday of this week, but as the judges are in consultation no sessions are held. Judge Carroll is expected to preside in the single justice session of the court from March 13 until some time in April, and as no judge has been designated as yet for duty, it is not known who is likely to preside at the trial of either Coakley or Pelletier. If either case is listed for early trial, Judge Carroll will be the one to hear it.

WOMEN DRY WORKERS EXPECTED TO DO MUCH

NEW YORK, March 1 (Special).—Appointment of a woman prohibition enforcement committee as part of regular Republican organization of Minnesota is one of the most important steps taken in support of the Eighteenth Amendment, in the opinion of the chairman of the committee, Daniel R. Simpson of Minneapolis, who is now in New York.

"The effectiveness of such a group was shown when Secretary Mellon placed beer on the list of medicines," said Mr. Simpson. "Our committee immediately sent telegrams to the 86 county and 10 Congressional chairmen of other Republican women's organization of Minnesota telling them to protest in the name of the party. I was told afterward in Washington that as a consequence Secretary Mellon received telegrams from every corner of Minnesota."

HEARINGS SCHEDULED ON WOMEN'S WAGES

Two hearings on women's wages are to be held at the State House on March 11, when the new scales as recommended by the Wage Board for men's clothing and raincoats and for women's clothing, and provisionally approved by the State Minimum Wage Commission, will be presented for discussion or objection by employers or other interested parties. The board recommends that the new wages for women's clothing become effective on April 1 and on men's clothing on May 1 of this year.

The new scale provides that women working on men's clothing or raincoats, who have been employed for a year, shall receive \$14.75 a week, apprentices or those who have been employed for less than a year, not less than \$10, and all others not less than \$7. For women's clothing the scale is \$14 for workers of 18 months' experience, for learners and apprentices, who are 18 or over, not less than \$11, and \$9 for all others. Hearings will begin at 10 a.m. in Room 472, State House.

AMERICAN BUSINESS DIVIDED ON TARIFF VALUATION SCHEME

Importers Condemn, While Manufacturers Praise, Proposal—Views of New Englanders Will Be Presented in Subsequent Articles

To make clear to the layman the meaning of the so-called American Valuation "Plan," which is in controversy in Congress at this time in connection with the consideration of tariff legislation, The Christian Science Monitor will present, in a series of articles, the different phases of the subject. The handling of this question by Congress promises to have far-reaching effects, no matter what the decision, since whatever is done will bear directly, not only upon domestic economic conditions, but also upon economic conditions abroad, in their relationship to America and to the general economic rehabilitation of Europe. In subsequent articles men of standing in New England manufacturing and importing circles will present, in detail, the effects of the pending legislation as they appear to them.

What is "American Valuation"? Why is it that the mention of those two words in the presence of an American manufacturer of products, in which there is foreign competition; an American importer, or an American banker with foreign connections, invariably causes such commotion? If it is a manufacturer speaking, he will insist that American valuation is the only hope of the industrial world of America today.

If it is an importer speaking, he will emphatically declare that American valuation is nothing but a scheme to levy a prohibitive tariff on imported goods without its having the outward appearance of a tariff and that the adoption of American valuation will simply stifle competition and permit the American manufacturer to dictate prices.

If the banker speaks, and he rarely does, he will say that the application of the valuation scheme, will make it impossible for the industries of Europe to thrive because it will effectively bar their products from this country and therefore the rehabilitation of Europe will be seriously retarded.

Problem Confronts Congress

In the meantime Congress has the problem on its hands, the tariff bill, in which it is included, being before the Senate Committee on Finance. In Washington to assist Congress in settling the question is an imposing array of legal and other expert talent, representatives of one side or the other. Not only in New England but elsewhere in America and in all foreign countries which sell goods to America, or wish to do so, the progress of the battle is being eagerly watched.

And the widespread interest is but natural, since much depends upon the final decision of the matter. The House Committee on Ways and Means, where American valuation originated, made it part of the tariff bill, and it was accepted by the House. Upon reaching the Senate from the House, the tariff bill was referred to the Committee on Finance, where it is now being considered by the Republican members of that committee. The latest reports from Washington indicate that the Republican members are divided almost equally for and against the proposal. Hence the bitter fight being waged at the capital by representatives of the various interests affected.

Briefly, American valuation is the proposal to take the American value of an imported article as the basis on which to estimate the tariff to be imposed on that article. Heretofore the cost price of the article in the country of its origin has furnished the basis. In fact, that is the practice today.

But, owing to the unsettled condition of industry the world over, the unsettled condition of exchange, to say nothing of a touch of apprehension here and there, advocates in Congress of a high protective tariff, and Joseph V. Foran, (R.), Representative from Michigan, chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, is one of the leaders among them, have been trying to work out an arrangement whereby the American manufacturer would be amply protected in any event.

The valuation proposal is the result of their deliberations. The Ways and Means committee, after careful consideration, decided to adopt it because it could find no other method which, in its opinion, so nearly solved the multifarious difficulties of the general tariff problem, difficulties created by the fluctuation in exchange and the uncertainty in production cost estimates. The House bill defines the value of an imported article for the purpose of assessing duties, to be the value of the comparable and competitive domestic article in the principal market or markets of the United States at the time of exportation; and, if that cannot be ascertained, then the value of the imported article itself in the United States shall be taken.

This definition is considered unsatisfactory by those interests affected by the bill, as well as by members of the Senate Committee on Finance, since it opens up, in each instance, the determination of a difficult question of fact, namely, what goods are competitive and comparable.

Amendment Offered

To meet this objection, Reed Smoot (R.), Senator from Utah, introduced an amendment to the tariff bill providing that the duty shall be assessed upon the market value or wholesale price of the imported article in the principal markets of the United States at the time of exportation; the Smoot amendment also defines "market value" or "wholesale price" as the price at which such or similar imported merchandise is sold in this country, or what the owner was willing to receive or did receive, for the imported article.

This amendment is satisfactory to the supporters of the valuation scheme but is subject to sharp attacks from its opponents, who consider it simply a piece with the whole arrangement and therefore harmful. To say that all the American manufacturers of goods in which there is foreign competition are behind the new proposal is not strictly accurate, for there are a number of them who

are opposed to it. But it is safe to say that a large majority of the manufacturers are for it. Opposing them are the importers and the handlers of imported articles, including many of the large department stores throughout the country. In fact, the fight against the valuation scheme in Congress has been led by the Marshall Field Company of Chicago.

At the outset, it seemed as if both branches of Congress were wedded to the proposal, and that it could be adopted without much opposition. This was true of the House, for what opposition the importers put up was not taken with great seriousness, and it was carried through along with the rest of the provisions of the tariff bill.

Last summer the Republican members of the Senate Committee on Finance were practically unanimous in their support. Recently, however, the opposition have made inroads in the Senate committee with the result that the Republican members are no longer united. Some of them are beginning to reconsider and the fight over it has again loomed up as a bothersome phase of the general legislative situation in Washington.

MUSIC

The Elshuco Trio at Harvard

Trio ensembles are none too plentiful, considering the wealth of music written in this form. Concerts, therefore, such as that given by the Elshuco Trio in Payne Hall, Cambridge, last night under the auspices of the Department of Music of Harvard College, are always a delight to many. This trio, the existence of which has been made possible by Mrs. Elizabeth Coolidge, comprises Elias Brecklin, violin; Willem Willeke, violoncello, and Aurelio Giorni, piano. The program traversed tristes by Brahms in C minor (Op. 101), Paul Juon in B minor (Op. 39), and Saint-Saens in F major (Op. 18).

This trio of Brahms bears direct lyric appeal rather than the labored "development" which makes so many pages of his chamber music formidable to listen to. In fact, the beauties of Brahms are sometimes his highest. The trios that followed were still lighter in character—avowedly pieces of pastime. Paul Juon, by preferring chamber music, denies himself a Russian, for in that idiom no Russian composes, unless he frankly admits it. The trio of Brahms was in the western style, with a Slavic spasm only in the andante, which rises above the commonplace of the rest in being rhapsodic, almost colorful, and almost original. Saint-Saens was also commonplace in this work of his youth (which was very long ago) but it outshone the rest by its originality and sparkle of wit and delicate charm.

John Peirce's Recital

Italian, French, English, and Spanish songs were given by John Peirce, baritone, in a recital last evening at St. Mark's. An appreciative audience seemed to enjoy particularly those selections which suggested the quiet of evening, as Arthur Foote's "In Piccadilly," John Adams-Loud's "At Nightfall," and Dvořák's "Song of Mother Taught me." Mr. Peirce's voice did not appear to such good advantage in the more lusty and rollicking numbers, but he sang his songs as clear and resonant as his low tones.

Mr. Peirce's singing in Spanish of the three Mexican folk songs showed an appreciation of characterization. In the first, "Noche Serena," his voice held a low, liquid quality which carried the lilting melody very well indeed; in the second, "Fraguante a la Noche," he sang more dash than in any of the other selections; in the third, "Mi Nina," by Gutierrez, he had an opportunity to combine both qualities, for the song has a haunting little refrain, and yet is at times castnet-like in its cadences.

The program was varied. In addition to the six songs by Boston composers, Dvořák's seven gypsy songs, and the Mexican folk songs, it included an aria from Haydn's "Orfeo," and Saint-Saens' aria, "Qui done Comande" from "Henry VIII."

J. Angus Winter accompanied Mr. Peirce and once or twice the piano was a trifle overpowering, and in one of Dvořák's songs when the rhythm of the air and the accompaniment were in different time, the singer and accompanist were not quite in sympathy.

Fewer singers of today can afford to neglect the advice of Shakespeare in Hamlet when he says to "speak the speech, I pray you, trippingly, on the tongue." To be able to hear clearly every word in an English song is a rare pleasure.

Y. M. C. A. COLLEGES HAVE 8000 ENROLLED

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., March 1.—The regional committee of Northeastern College of the Y. M. C. A., representing the branches of the college in 10 New England cities, met in Springfield yesterday with Col. B. A. Franklin of that city presiding, and approved the budget for 1922-23. President Frank Palmer, Springfield, New York, and the various secretaries and directors were among those in attendance, representing the branches in Springfield, New Haven, Bridgeport, Worcester, Newton, Lynn, Cambridge, Providence, Malden and Boston. The work of the past year was reviewed and plans discussed for the coming year. All of the branches were reported to be making splendid progress, and with many new ideas now in the process of development, the Y. M. C. A. educational department, which this year has a total enrollment of about 8000 students, is to be made more useful than ever.

BANK INTEREST INCREASE OPPOSED

Higher Rates and Larger Holdings Held to Be Against Home Building

Hearing on several bills based on recommendations of the bank commissioner, and designed to simplify and improve the administration of the laws relating to cooperative banks, were heard by the legislative committee on Banks and Banking yesterday.

The most active opposition was aroused in discussion of the bill of George I. Robinson Jr. of the Real Estate Cooperative Bank of Boston. This measure would allow 6 per cent interest instead of 5 per cent, and would double the holdings allowed to one person. The bill was opposed by James R. Clark of the cooperative association, who declared that the proposed change would draw in other investors than homebuilders, for whom the cooperative bank system is designed.

A tendency has been shown by legislation proposed in recent years, the special commission on Revision of Banking Laws said, "to enlarge the scope of the operations of cooperative banks and credit unions by permitting them to embark in a general banking business to an extent greater than originally contemplated."

The commission is of the opinion that any such extension of the operations of these institutions would be unwise, and would be a further change in the original banking system of the Commonwealth which has proved its soundness in the past, and it believes that the best interests of the community would be served by limiting the functions and operations of such institutions to the fields already provided for them.

"The commission recommended the adoption of certain minor changes in the law with regard to cooperative banks proposed by the bank commissioner. It is proposed that the banks pay the salaries of the employees engaged in an audit rather than a levy of 10 cents per \$1000 of assets. The commissioner urges that the law be amended where it relates to dissolution of cooperative banks by including members holding "paid-up" shares, together with members holding matured shares, as not being entitled to preference over any holder of unmatured shares.

LIGHT RATE FIXING UP TO C. L. EDGAR

Authority, Mr. Atkins Says, Rests With Company Head

Final authority in the fixing of the rates of the Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Boston rests with the president of the company, Charles L. Edgar, it was brought out today in the questioning of William H. Atkins, superintendent of the Edison operating bureau, by Arthur D. Hill, corporation counsel for the City of Boston. The case of the city and others against this morning's hearing before the Public Utilities Commission to next Tuesday.

At the hearing yesterday Frederick M. Ives, counsel for the utility corporation, proposed that the pending law giving the commission power to summons witnesses be considered as in force, and that Mr. Hill make request that the witnesses he desires be summoned to appear in attendance at the hearing. Mr. Hill made the request verbally for the appearance of four officials of the company and signified his intention of calling all connected with rate-making in the Edison organization.

Mr. Atkins appeared before the commission by request, however. Brief questioning established that he had merely been in attendance at rate-making conferences and that the final word comes from Mr. Edgar. The witness said that he had not made any inquiry into reasons why plants in other cities, both municipally and privately operated, can manufacture and sell current more cheaply than the Edison company.

He said that special rates made to compete with concerns planning to put in their own plants are figured out by engineers of the company, and, in response to questioning, added that these engineers do not know the cost of maintaining the company's plant because it is not within their jurisdiction.

The hearing on the case was adjourned early until next Tuesday. Then Mr. Hill plans to clear up "odd ends" providing his successor as corporation counsel has not been named.

GEN. OREGON URGED TO TAKE MEXICANS INTO HIS CONFIDENCE

MEXICO CITY, March 1 (By The Associated Press).—An appeal for President Obregon to take the Mexican people into his confidence in matters concerning recognition by the United States, coupled with an urgent demand that something be done to restore diplomatic relations between the two nations, was made in a signed editorial today in the newspaper El Universal by the publisher, Felix Palavicini.

The President was asked to explain through the press what the demands of the United States are, and "to take counsel with the nation's wisest men" on how these demands can best be met in a manner commensurate with the national pride and dignity.

"If General Obregon is a patriot this is the occasion for him to prove it," says the editorial. "Since he could not by means of prompt legislative methods satisfy the demands of the American Government, upheld and seconded by those of England, France and Belgium, he should without delay adopt such administrative methods as, by appealing the American plutocracy, would facilitate matters."

The editorial says that "the really dangerous condition of General Obregon's Government is essentially linked with his diplomatic relations with the United States."

DR. REDLICH TELLS OF HAPSBURG FALL

One-Time Finance Minister Describes Events Leading to Austria's Collapse

Dr. Joseph Redlich, professor at the University of Vienna and one-time Imperial Minister of Finance in Austrian Empire and fall of the House of Hapsburg, told the Lowell Institute, a sketch of the final events which culminated in the collapse of the Austrian Empire and fall of the House of Hapsburg.

In the arrangement by Bismarck of a treaty with Austria, whereby Germany bound herself to support Austria against an attack from Russia, Austria in turn pledged aid to Germany against a combined attack of France and Russia. Austria's position seemed temporarily improved and strengthened, explained Dr. Redlich. The Austrians represented it as a national alliance of the Teutonic races. But soon dissatisfaction arose because of racial and political differences between Germany, Austria and Hungary. No party was really satisfied, Dr. Redlich said, the effect being to estrange Austria from Germany and increase the prestige of the military power of Austria.

The lecturer explained how the disaffection in the Balkan states constituted another source of danger to the Austrian Empire. The Austrians had depended on the dual alliance to lend strength to their position but Germany's pronounced policy of non-interference in the Balkans left Austria-Hungary in an increasingly dangerous position. Austrian influence predominated in Serbia but the Hungarians were strongly pro-Bulgarian. Bismarck's famous phrase indicating his withdrawal from the increasingly serious complication arising between Austria and her Balkan neighbors was quoted by Dr. Redlich, "Bulgaria is not worth the bones of a single Pomeranian grenadier."

The occupation and administration of Turkish Bosnia-Herzegovina was a deplorable event, according to the views expressed by Dr. Redlich. It meant a further alienation of Austria's influence in the Balkans and incurred the increasing enmity of her Russian neighbors.

Dr. Redlich emphasized the influence of the sense of "merciless nationalism" during the period which carried all before it," which was so ripe in Austria and declared, "Austria was ripe for destruction and it came in the world war. Today Austria is shorn of power and broken, left so by the Versailles Peace Treaty."

"This is one of the poster losses that has not been realized by the Peace Treaty," Dr. Redlich concluded. "In conflict with modern economic development, the spirit of European unity has been lost. And so we have the anomaly of little nations trying to fight out a starved existence in opposition to the greater industrial society of European nations pursuing their identity but banded together for the realization of common ideals."

DRY LAW ATTACKS CALLED MALICIOUS

Anti-Saloon League Leader Says Prohibition Is Making Good

QUINCY, Mass., Feb. 28 (Special).—"Prohibition is making good in the United States as no other movement ever has in the same length of time. Reports to the contrary are malicious propaganda," said the Rev. Dr. Albert B. Smith, National Anti-Saloon League staff, at a mass meeting held tonight in the interest of world-wide prohibition, in Bethany Congregational Church.

"Charitable institutions all over the country report fewer appeals for help and improved conditions among the people who formerly were destitute. Colleges are reporting increased registration at astonishing rates, and banks are declaring a vast increase in savings accounts since prohibition went into effect."

"In fact, prohibition is on the tip of the world's tongue, and the United States can do much to bring about a world-wide prohibition of liquor," said Dr. Banks. "Movements have been started in France and Germany against liquor, and the French Government is issuing strong propaganda showing the vast, ravaging effects of drink. The President of Chili has sent a communication to the Congress urging national prohibition by decreasing the manufacture of liquor one-fifth each year for the next five years. The time is ripe for world prohibition, and all eyes are fastened on the United States for a demonstration of what can be accomplished."

Delevere King, vice-president of the Anti-Saloon League of Massachusetts, presided at the meeting, which was widely attended by delegates from several women's clubs, churches and church organizations, and the Quincy and Wollaston branches of the W. C. T. U.

BOSTON TEACHERS AND PAY QUESTION

Although the legislative committee on Education sat in its hearing room during the entire morning yesterday no persons appeared either for or against two bills providing that pay be given to school teachers of Boston, irrespective of sex. It is expected that the petitioners for both measures will withdraw their petitions.

A similar measure was sponsored by school teachers' organizations last year but was defeated in the Legislature.

Dry Enforcement Discussed
SPRINGFIELD, Mass., March 1.—James P. Roberts, new field supervisory prohibition agent, paid his first visit to this section yesterday and after a conference with District Attorney C. H. Wright addressed the police chiefs of cities in this vicinity on phases of prohibition enforcement. In discussing informally the plan to create a new and larger prohibition group area he predicted that the two agencies now working in this territory would within two months be increased to six or more.

ACTION AGAINST NURSE POSTPONED

Miss Sullivan Threatened for Not Calling a Doctor

No action against Miss Catherine Sullivan, the Fall River industrial nurse who has been threatened with prosecution by the State Board of Registration in Medicine, will be taken before March 17, it was said yesterday in Fall River. Dr. Nathaniel R. Perkins, the assistant secretary of the board, it was said, would be in Chicago until that date. Dr. Jeremiah J. Lowney, the physician of the Massachusetts Manufacturing Company, at whose mill the worker treated by Miss Sullivan was employed, refused to comment on the case.

The Fall River Medical Society has a special committee, appointed a month or two ago, investigating a number of such cases. The investigation of Miss Sullivan's case by the State Board of Registration in Medicine is not complete yet and probably will be carried on in Dr. Perkins' absence. Miss Sullivan, it is said by the defenders of the board's threatened action, had no right to treat her treatment resulted in complete healing. It is held, that she should have called a registered physician.

TWO MAINE TOWNS JOIN THEIR ISSUES

Dover and Foxcroft Unite Under One Charter With New Name

DOVER-FOX-CROFT, Me., March 1 (Special Correspondence).—By the union of the towns of Dover and Foxcroft, which went into official effect by an act of the Legislature today, Maine has one less municipality than it had yesterday. For years efforts have been made to unite these two towns, but it was not until the last session of the Legislature that they came into complete accord.

One of the greatest sources of contention for the proponents of the union idea throughout these years has been the matter of a name. Dover, being the shire town of Piscataquis County, did not wish to relinquish its name and permit Dover to pass out of existence. Foxcroft, being a prosperous and hustling community, objected strongly to the elimination of that title from the list of Maine towns. Compromises were suggested, but none of them met with approval. Dovercroft was at one time regarded as a possible solution, but as this gave one town the head and the other town the tail, objections arose. At last, however, all obstacles were overcome, and it was finally agreed to retain both names. Dover and Foxcroft, but dropping the "and" for a hyphen.

The town of Dover was settled in 1803 by Eli Town, who came from Temple, N. H. The town was organized into a plantation, known as No. 3, in 1822, and was incorporated as a town on Jan. 19, 1824, so that Dover is just 100 years, 1 month and 9 days old. It is planned during the coming summer to have an appropriate observation of its centenary. Foxcroft presents the anomaly of being both older and younger than Dover. Foxcroft was settled in 1806 by Eleazer and John Spaulding, which was three years after Eli Town settled in Dover, but the town was incorporated as such on Feb. 28, 1812, so so that as a town it is older than Dover.

The population of the two towns is 3450 and the total valuation \$2,701,183. The new town will easily rank as one of the prosperous as well as busy places of Maine. Its manufactures consist of woolen mills and spool and hardwood novelty factories. It is the center of a large farming community, and during the last 15 years has also shipped a large part of some of the marked factor in the agricultural business of the State.

WOMEN MAY PROTEST ATTITUDE OF LEAGUE

NEW YORK, March 1 (Special).—The present situation with regard to appointment of women to the Secretariat of the League of Nations is viewed with alarm by many women all over the world, and seems likely to evoke a formal protest from the International Woman Suffrage Alliance.

"There is a very evident liberal tendency in interpreting the liberal conditions, which were laid down in the organization of the League of Nations," said Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president of the alliance, to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. "When the League first wrote into its covenant that all positions would be open equally to men and women, women rejoiced in the display of generosity and justice. But what has happened? No woman has been appointed director of a section and few are receiving promotion to positions of any consideration."

"With governments displaying reluctance to send women delegates to the Assembly and to special conferences, the alliance believes that some action must be taken to protect the position of women."

GRANITE INDUSTRY CONFERENCE OPENS

BURLINGTON, Vt., March 1.—Manufacturers representing the granite industry of the entire eastern section of the United States are attending the conference of the board of control of granite industries, which opens here today, to consider a settlement of wage differences between manufacturers and cutters. The cutters demand cutting down the working week from 54 days (44 hours) to five days (40 hours), maintenance of the present \$8 a day wage, furnishing of hand tools and hand kits to workers and certain restrictions on the use of machinery which the manufacturers say will greatly curtail production. The producers insist on a wage cut and oppose any shortening of the working day, and are against any restrictions on machinery.

TURKS INSIST ON EXTREME DEMANDS

Yussuf Kemal Hopes to Reinforce Position Secured Under Recent Treaty

From Yesterday's International Edition
LONDON, Feb. 28 (Special Cable)—Yussuf Kemal, accompanied by members of the Ankara mission, leaves Constantinople today for western Europe. The object of his visit is naturally to reinforce the position secured under the treaty with France. It will be remembered that this bone of contention was not considered by the British and French premiers at Boulogne. Prior to his assumption of office Raymond Poincaré was a severe critic of the methods and results of the French surreptitious arrangements with the Kemalists. But the treaty was heavily backed by French military and commercial interests and thus far the new Premier has been unable to disavow it. At the same time the opinion in influential circles is that M. Poincaré realizes that the force of British objections will seek out or find a way out of the impasse when the Near Eastern question is considered by the three foreign ministers.

Unfortunately the Kemalists have been so encouraged by the French intrigues that they appear determined to insist upon their extreme demands, which include retrocession of the Turkish rule of Smyrna, Eastern Thrace and Adrianople, autonomy for Western Thrace, and allied evacuation of Constantinople and the Dardanelles zone. They turn down any suggestion of Armenian independence and postulate the suppression of all foreign control, whether military, financial or capitulations. Ankara also wants a large army and navy and a free hand in the Caucasus.

The program represents a fine example of Turkish arrogance and suggests that the Turks regard themselves as a victorious power. While the effect of British opposition to the Turkish demands on Indian and Egyptian Muhammadan opinion is being vigorously exploited here, Great Britain still holds to her determination to secure protection for Christians, and the freedom of the Dardanelles for international shipping. This viewpoint, though opposed to that of France for reasons of individual ambition, is a matter of great concern to Serbia, Rumania and the Danubian states. Much, however, will depend upon the attitude of Italy, whose present inclinations favor British policy.

In any case this is the next big international question to come up for discussion. Meantime, while reports from Asia Minor are unacceptable on their face value, it appears that the Turks are behaving in their good old-fashioned way in the districts recently ceded to them by France.

NEW HAMPSHIRE CAMPAIGN OPENS

Two Candidates in Field for Republican Governor Nomination

DOVER, N. H., Feb. 27 (Special Correspondence)—Arthur G. Whittemore, of Dover, at one time member of the executive council, has definitely decided to contest the Republican nomination for Governor this fall with a colleague in the council, Windsor H. Goodnow of Keene. Mr. Whittemore issued a statement on Monday to the effect that he has agreed to run at the request of the Rockingham County legislative delegation.

"The abandonment of the farm and the decrease in our farming population concerns us all," he says. "I shall use every effort to promote all measures that will tend to remedy these conditions."

"The war has left a legacy of increased taxes, which has become a heavy burden to all our citizens, and if allowed to continue, will arrest the development, growth and prosperity of our State."

"I favor a reduction of the poll tax and a suspension of the tax as applied to women. It will be my purpose to check and lighten the burdens of taxation by eliminating from the budget all non-essentials."

Mr. Whittemore is a member of the present state Senate and has also served in the lower House and in the constitutional convention. His opponent, Mr. Goodnow, has also served in both branches of the Legislature as well as in the Council. He ran for governor last time and finished second in a field of three candidates in the Republican primary. He immediately announced his candidacy for 1922 and is now actively in the fight.

Mr. Goodnow represents the liberal wing of the Republican Party. Mr. Whittemore is a conservative. The present executive, Albert O. Brown, will not be a candidate again, as the custom is to accord but one term to a governor in New Hampshire, a rule not broken in 50 years.

CANADIAN FARM LAND AVERAGES \$40 ACRE

OTTAWA, Can., Feb. 27 (Special Correspondence)—The Bureau of Statistics places the value of the occupied farm lands of Canada, which includes both improved and unimproved land, together with dwelling houses and other buildings, at an average of \$40 per acre, as compared with \$48 in 1920, \$46 in 1919, \$41 in 1918, \$38 in 1917, \$30 in 1916 and \$35 in 1915. The average value of farm lands per acre in 1921 in the Province of Ontario was \$63, Quebec \$59, Prince Edward Island \$46, Nova Scotia and Manitoba \$35, Saskatchewan \$39, New Brunswick and Alberta \$28, and British Columbia \$122.

Wages in 1920 were the highest on record, the average being \$36 for men, including board, value \$36, and \$47 for women, including board valued at \$20. In 1921 the wages were considerably reduced, the average for men being \$27, with board valued at \$22, and \$40 for women, with board at \$12.

France to Decide Status of Women

Measure Before Parliament to Determine Issue

From Yesterday's International Edition
PARIS, Feb. 28 (Special Cable)—Important resolutions passed by the Paris Chamber of Commerce, endeavoring to fix the status of women in the business world, have been laid before Parliament. The Chamber of Commerce is at once favorable and unfavorable to the bill now being presented by Louis Martin, a senator, and Prince Joachim Murat, a deputy, which accords to women eligibility to sit on commercial tribunals and to enter as members of chambers of commerce.

Women already exercise the profession of law in France, many of them successfully pleading in the principal courts. But the present resolution calls for their continued exclusion from commercial tribunals on the ground that women do not possess the juridical knowledge required.

The Chamber of Commerce, however, allows that if women should be kept out of commercial courts they can hardly be kept out of the Chamber of Commerce, since the number of women at the head of great businesses is considerable and the experience and practice of women in industrial and commercial matters is undeniable. It is asked, therefore, that they may be elected members of chambers of commerce.

Political Small Talk

By RUSH JONES

SENATOR EDWIN TEMPLE WRIGHT of the Norfolk-Plymouth senatorial district, whose home is in the pretty town of Rockland, is spreading his wings to try them preparatory to flight from the Senate Chamber to the stately and exclusive room where sits the Executive Council on Wednesdays. The Rockland Senator, ex-officio a Republican, served in the House of Representatives in 1919 and 1920. Then he accepted a promotion to the Senate. Now, like Dummer, the Haduin, he is "studying new things," and consequently is casting his eyes Senateward. The other 39 senators will regret to lose Senator Wright.

City Councilman Francis J. W. Ford, known six days in the week as "Frank" Ford, has no present intention of seeking reelection to a third term in the Boston government's legislative branch. Councilman Ford does not hesitate to say that he has had enough experience in the council, for a time at least. He has made two successful campaigns for the council, once with the "O. K." of the Good Government Association, the second time in his own right.

Now, the political gossip is that Councilman Ford may be a candidate next fall for the Democratic nomination for district-attorney of Suffolk County. Mr. Ford, who is a Harvard man with a Crimson athletic record, is making no predictions politically on his own behalf. He knows better and is waiting to see which way the political cat is apt to jump later along in 1922.

Additional self-government for Boston is not to be read on the schedule for action in the Legislature. Committee hearings have developed that fact pretty close to a certainty, so far as action this year is concerned. Mayor Curley talked much about "home rule for Boston" during his recent campaign, but it is probable the disposition of the Legislature not to comply with his demands will not greatly surprise him.

Proportional representation elections in Boston are not to be favored by this year's Legislature, at least, much to the regret of the Legislature, Ashabula, O., and several other middle western cities was argued before the legislative committee and the fact that Cleveland has followed the example of the smaller Ohio city and determined to elect its council under proportional representation had no present effect on the Massachusetts legislators who considered the proposition.

Cleveland's new charter, which provides for the election of city officials, under the proportional representation plan whereby the minority voters are represented in strict ratio with the majority of the electors, also creates a city manager form of municipal government. The new Cleveland charter is intended to do away to a large extent with municipal politics. Owing to Cleveland's size, the experiment will be watched with keen interest.

That sign posted just outside the first line of trenches guarding Mayor Curley's suite of offices in City Hall reads, "No appointments with the Mayor Fridays or Saturdays." The hopeful applicant who reads this legend, "No appointments with the Mayor Fridays or Saturdays," is likely to have a rude awakening some of these days, for Mr. Curley's appointments are the time and the tide, wait for no man.

New Tax Regulations Issued
New rules, known as Regulations 62, relating to the Federal income tax and war profits and excess profits tax, have been compiled by the Internal Revenue Bureau and are now ready for distribution. The book is divided into four parts: Part 1, deals with income on individuals; part 2, income tax and war profits, and excess profits tax on corporations; part 3, covers the administrative provisions; and part 4, the definitions and general provisions.

Flag of 1818 Displayed
The American flag of 1818, with 13 stripes and 26 stars arranged to form one large star on the blue field is being displayed this week by the Loyal Legion at their headquarters, No. 24 Mt. Vernon Street. One flag a week is displayed as a continuous historical flag exhibition. The Flag Act of 1777 provided for 13 stars and 13 stripes.



Boston University educators leaving for Plymouth—Left to right Dr. A. H. Wild, Prof. Edwin M. Chamberlain, Prof. James Chalmers, Prof. Dallas Lore Sharp

"TRAVELING FACULTY" LATEST PLAN IN COLLEGE INSTRUCTION

Boston University School of Education Starts Regular Courses at Plymouth, With Classes, "Exams" and Everything

Reprinted from the International Edition

If the students cannot come to college, take the college to them—that is the latest plan of the Boston University School of Education. It sounds like a correspondence course—but it is far from it. It is simply that the members of the faculty pack their respective bags and take the next train for the next student group, instead of merely going from one class to another. The only difference is that one class is in Boston and the other in Plymouth.

Academic credit is given for the completion of work in these out-of-town classes. The first class of this kind has been recently started in Plymouth, Mass. Six members of the Boston University faculty have been down to the Pilgrim city for several weeks to lecture to a body of teachers who want to work for college degrees, but who cannot get away to come to Boston. Regular outside reading is required, and there will be an examination at the close of the term. Those who have completed the course satisfactorily will get a half point of credit toward the degree of Bachelor of Science in Education which the School of Education offers.

The members of the faculty who lecture at Plymouth include, Dr. Arthur H. Wilde, director of the School of Education; Prof. Edwin W. Chamberlain, professor of psychology; Dr. James Chalmers, lecturer in education and principal of the Framingham Normal School; Edwin R. Clarke, lecturer at Boston University and principal of the Winthrop High School; John F. Scully, lecturer at Boston University and superintendent of schools at Brockton; and Prof. Dallas Lore Sharp of the English department at the College of Liberal Arts of Boston University.

A New Movement
The movement is unique in that while colleges often send single lecturers to towns, it is unusual to send six members of a faculty to give work for academic credit. Great interest has been aroused in this innovation so that similar courses may be started in Winthrop, Framingham and other places at an early date.

"The giving of these courses is simply the continuation of our program for giving the teachers of Boston and New England what they really want and need," said Prof. Arthur H. Wilde, director of the school, in discussing this new project.

"It is easy for a college to get theoretical. The primary aim of our executive board is not to impose a theoretically perfect program upon the students working for a degree, but we want to give them something that will be actually useful to them."

That the School of Education is really meeting the needs of the Bos-

ton teachers is shown by the fact that the school has grown in three years from 75 to 1000 who registered this week for the second semester. These figures do not include the students enrolled in extramural courses.

The registration figures include a significant number of students who have enrolled for the special Master of Arts course which is conducted in conjunction with the Boston School Board. This course is for graduates of the Boston Normal School.

The executive board are always looking for suggestions for new ways of service," continued Dr. Wilde. "We welcome the suggestions of the students themselves. A great many of our most helpful courses have been asked for by the student body."

An advisory board, consisting of superintendents of schools, principals of high schools, normal schools, and grammar schools and several teachers in active service, has recently been formed to aid the school in deciding what the teachers in Boston and Massachusetts need most in the way of instruction.

Among those included in this advisory board are: John F. Scully, Superintendent of Schools in Brockton; Harvey S. Gruver, Superintendent of Schools in Worcester; Edward R. Clarke, principal of the Winthrop High School; Henry F. Harris, principal of the Lowell High School; Dr. James Chalmers, principal of the Framingham Normal School; Miss Mary McKimmon, president of the Massachusetts Teachers Federation; Miss Hyla Helen Small, head of the English department in the Medford High School; Miss M. Frances Wilson, acting principal of the Maplewood Grammar School, Malden; and Miss Flora Reed, acting principal of the Winslow School, Norwood. This advisory system had a great deal to do with the starting of the out-of-town class project.

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STUDENTS TO AID PUBLIC OFFICIALS

Norwich University Class Offers Its Services to Mayors

NORTHFIELD, Vt., Feb. 28—A group of students at Norwich University has announced that it is ready to help mayors and city councils evade the costly mistakes of administration which heretofore have been condoned on the plea that they "didn't know any better."

The students are members of a bureau of municipal affairs, a class now being organized. On the theory that advice should be cheap, they will supply to any county, city or village officials, information regarding community organization, town planning and the administration of local government—all without charge.

They also will publish bulletins dealing with government questions of current interest and will supply speakers on governmental topics to communities seeking instructions for holding local government conferences.

Candidates for Stoneham Offices

There are six candidates in the field for Selectmen in Stoneham, with three to be elected. L. V. Colahan and W. H. White are out for reelection, and the new aspirants are Walter Gorham, John A. Hamilton, James A. Munro, Lemuel W. Standish. There are also six candidates for assessors, George W. Newhall, Sidney A. Hill and Wilbur C. Moulton, seeking reelection, and Kurt Franke, John J. Kenney and Charles H. Carr.

The duties of a United States Commissioner, it has been pointed out, are merely to hear a case and determine if there is sufficient evidence to bind the case over to the Federal Grand Jury. The difficulty encountered by United States officers in Boston, it has been said, lies in the fact that the commissioner before whom most liquor cases are brought requires stronger evidence to bind cases over to the Grand Jury than most grand juries demand to convict. Thus, if it were established that cases could be tried first before a state court, and be bound over to the Grand Jury directly without passing through the hands of a United States Commissioner the effective functioning of prohibition in Boston would be made much more a reality.

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HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 28—Capt. Thomas J. Hannigan of this city has been appointed sub-district manager of the United States Veterans Bureau in Connecticut. It was announced here last night. Captain Hannigan is past national vice-commander of the American Legion and is also a member of the national executive committee for Connecticut.

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FRANCE HOPES TO IMPROVE HER RELATIONS WITH ITALY

Raymond Poincaré Takes Advantage of Signor Schanzer's Visit to Paris to Exchange Views—Effort Made to Remove Misunderstandings

From Yesterday's International Edition
PARIS, Feb. 28 (Special Cable)—After the diplomatic reconciliation with England, Raymond Poincaré, the French Premier, is endeavoring to improve the relations of France with Italy. They have been strained to such a point that Marshal Fayolle was recently in some personal peril on his official visit to Italian towns.

Availing himself of the arrival of the Italian delegation to the Washington Conference, Mr. Poincaré today seeks an interview with Signor Schanzer, Signor Schanzer, who was conspicuous at Washington, has been nominated Foreign Minister in Italy in the new Facta Cabinet. He is hastening to take up his post and his sojourn in Paris is only of a few hours. Nevertheless, the interest and importance of the exchange of views following the Boulogne conversations need no emphasis.

It was announced that Tommaso Tittoni, president of the Italian Senate, had been appointed chief of the Italian delegation to Genoa, but at the last minute Luigi Facta found that the protocol of Cannes seemed to demand the presence of the government chief or at least a member of the government. The matter, therefore, remains in abeyance until the point can be settled by the Allies. It affects France, for René Viviani, who occupies no official position, has been freely mentioned as leader of the French delegation after the formal appearance of M. Poincaré.

A number of minor conferences is being arranged. In the middle of next week the finance ministers of Belgium, Mr. Theunis of England, Sir Robert Horne of France, Charles de Lasteyrie, together with the Italian representative, will meet to settle once more the problem which was settled when the accord was signed last August, namely, division of the first 1,000,000,000 marks received from Germany.

Paul Doumer then agreed to the proposals, but it was afterwards urged that he had no plenipotentiary powers. He had agreed that France should claim no part of the 1,000,000,000 marks, which went to satisfy Belgium's priority and British occupational charges, France reckoning the capital value of the Sarre coal to her account. Since then the 1,000,000,000 marks has been turned up. It is also hoped to obtain ratification of the Wiesbaden accord between France and Germany, permitting special payments in material. Further there is planned a reunion of the three foreign ministers to discuss the problem of the Near East.

A committee of French experts on the Genoa Conference is meeting Thursday and next week will go to London. The proposed visit of M. Poincaré to London to sign the Franco-British pact is doubtful. French newspapers pretend that the pact is about to be concluded but the representative of the Christian Science Monitor finds no confirmation at present.

JUDGE'S VERDICT IN LIQUOR CASE

Prohibition Enforcement Officers Especially Interested in Decision

Decision Thursday on whether or not the case of David Goules, charged with illegal possession of liquor, can be tried before Judge Stone of the Third District Court, Cambridge, is expected to test a point of law regarding prohibition enforcement never before decided, authorities state. Heretofore all cases have been tried before a United States commissioner previous to being bound over to the federal grand jury, and while it is contended that they can legally be tried in this way by a state court, this has never been done.

While refusing to be quoted on the subject, prohibitionists showed considerable interest in the case this morning, and signified that should it be decided that preliminary hearings could be held in state courts it would be a great boon to adequate enforcement of the Volstead act, especially in Boston, where considerable friction with one United States commissioner has been felt by United States attorneys. The case is much broader in scope than merely to benefit Boston, one prohibition officer insisted, saying that the whole country would be benefited by such a decision, which would be regarded as establishing a precedent in all states.

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PERMISSION GIVEN TO DIVERT FUND

Judge Prest of the Probate Court of Suffolk County was asked yesterday to divert the Amor Hollingsworth Fund, originally created for the general moral, educational and social development of Mattapan, to the Mattapan Branch Library and to the Milton Public Library. There was no opposition to the request.

The fund now amounts to about \$35,000. When Amor Hollingsworth, prominent manufacturer, created the fund on Aug. 6, 1870, Mattapan was a small community, divided between the towns of Milton and Dorchester. An assembly hall was built to further the provisions of the trust but the annexation of Dorchester by Boston and the growth of Mattapan has made such changes that the activities planned by the trustees of the Hollingsworth fund have been abandoned. For 10 years, it was represented today, nothing has been done.

Assistant Attorney-General Cabot, appearing in behalf of the attorney-general's office because the fund constituted a public charitable trust, said that he believed the proposed library plan not only practical but in line with the intentions of the donor.

Phillips Brooks House Elects
Officers of Phillips Brooks House, Harvard University, were elected on Tuesday, with the following results: Vinton Chapin of Boston, president; Sheridan Logan of St. Joseph, Mo., vice-president; Barkley McKee Henry of Rosemont, Pa., secretary; Francis Tillotson Baldwin of Boston, treasurer; Frederick O. Schwartz of Greenwich, Conn., librarian.

Canadian Veterans in Pageant
Veterans of Vimy Ridge took part in a pageant, "The Spirit of Canada," which featured the annual charity ball of the Canadian Club of Boston at the Copley Plaza yesterday evening.



Suits
—for Spring

The well dressed woman will always realize the value of a smart tailor's costume. The designs and materials for spring show unusual distinction. The materials include the finest quality pique, cord, cord, cord and the new twills, in modes ranging from strictly tailored simplicity to handsome costumes of rare elegance.

Priced Up to \$100
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ST. LOUIS

Not one of them wants to wait when Holsum Bread is on the table. It's the natural start for every meal—appetizing, delicious, good, wholesome food. Give your kiddies all the Holsum Bread they want and see how they enjoy it. Get Holsum Bread, fresh every day, from your grocer.

HEYDT BAKERY
AMERICAN BAKERY CO.

The Coward Shoe
"REG. U. S. PAT. OFF."

Closes in Front

Women who have been annoyed by the ill-fitting, yawning uppers of their shoes, find in the Coward Wide Top Shoe a pleasing remedy.

This shoe is made with wide or semi-wide uppers; it closes in front, fits smoothly and laces to the top. Its appearance is neat and trim, and its wearing qualities all that could be desired.

James S. Coward
260-274 Greenwich Street, New York
(Near Warren Street)
Sold Nowhere Else

BONUS IS DESCRIBED AS STALKING HORSE

Bill Without Provision for Cost Likely, Which Means no Cash Compensation

WASHINGTON, March 1 (Special).—The Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives, it was indicated today, is about to give Congress another short ride on the biggest political stalking horse that has invaded the legislative halls in a decade.

In the midst of soundering and uncertainty, the disposition at the moment is to report to the House a bonus bill without any provision to defray the expenses of it.

What this means is apparent to all who have made any attempt to get a clear view of the situation. It means that the bonus bill is really in the position of "Cock Robin"—that it has no chance whatever of emerging from Congress in the form of cash compensation, this year or next, for the one-time service men.

If the bill is reported to the House, an overwhelming majority probably will vote for it, as will a majority of the Senate perhaps. Fully three-fourths of Congress have declared in favor of a bonus "in principle," but it is equally true that fully three-fourths of Congress is opposed to the payment of cash out of the taxpayers' money on account of so-called soldier compensation.

Sentiment Against Cash Payment

If anyone doubts that this is the case, let him get the representative members of both Houses to express their private views and beliefs—"not for publication." He will almost invariably get the answer from this or that Senator or Representative that while he favors bonus legislation, he is not in favor of this or that method of paying for it; that, in fact, he cannot see how there exists a political obligation which would justify a raid of such proportions on the taxpayers of the country.

That this is the situation there is not the least doubt. The bonus is admittedly the biggest political stalking horse of a decade and everyone, including those who favor a bill, know it to be so. That there is a very small minority which believes in the ethics of adjusted compensation and believes that there is a moral obligation on the government to pay, but the number constitutes merely a handful and does not include even the members of the House who formerly were in the military service, some of whom cannot see how the country's finances can afford the outlay.

A Hollow Maneuver

As for the great majority of both Houses, it is merely a question of some legislative expression that will have a semblance of retrieving a campaign pledge in which they found it politically expedient to give ear to the demands of soldier organizations. They are just now as sure as anybody else that there will be no bonus, at least for several years. The soldiers will want to know "where's Cock Robin." Therefore everyone wants to be absolved, and the easiest way is a roll-call. Hence the way out is to report a bill without providing means of defraying expenses. There is only one serious flaw in this program, namely, that it reveals the extent to which political expediency can go, and it reveals the hollowness of the maneuver. The soldiers themselves will be the first to detect it.

Payment of a cash bonus is impossible because a majority of Congress never satisfied itself that the moral obligation existed. It perished in the making because the two parties got into a hole on it, nobody wanted to be taxed to pay for it. Use of the foreign debt to pay it was discarded as impracticable. The sales tax never stood a chance of being accepted by the financial leaders or their following and the wine and beer tax was an empty gesture. The special consumption taxes were frowned on by the Executive. Reenactment of the excess profits and the higher surtax would never be countenanced by an Administration which regards the repeal of these as one of its achievements. What is there left?

There will be a gesture by the leaders pointing in the direction of slashing the army and navy expenditures, dedicating the budget on those items to save a mite for the soldiers. This gesture may result in economy and will help to that extent the hands of the believers in economy on the main expenditures, but that it will give the necessary funds for a bonus is believed out of the question.

That is the situation at the moment. The ride, however, is in sight; the stalking horse is ready for a junket, but if you get the real sentiment, members of both houses feel it is not going to be a "joy ride."

A Few Expressions

Representatives were guarded in their expressions regarding the bonus bill when asked for statements by a representative of The Christian Science Monitor here.

"It would be embarrassing for me to make any statement of the position of the committee on a bonus, in view of the fact that the Republican members are about to go into what I hope will be their final session on the bill," said Joseph W. Fordney, chairman of the Ways and Means Committee. "I think you can say the House will pass a bonus bill shortly."

"The Ways and Means Committee should wait at least two or three weeks before reporting the bonus," said Frank W. Mondell, Republican leader of the House, who believes that a brief breathing spell would appreciably clear the atmosphere. He added that the "President would not be pleased with the passage of a bill which made no specific provision for revenue."

"The House will pass a soldier bonus bill within the next 30 days, and the Senate in another two months, and the payment of adjusted compensation will be met through the collection of interest on foreign bonds, chiefly of British issue, of which \$125,000,000 will be available by the time the legislation is ready," said James A. Frear (R.), Representative from Wisconsin, one of the leading mem-

bers of the Ways and Means Committee.

"President Harding will not veto the soldier bonus bill in the face of the overwhelming majority in favor of it in both Houses, even if the bill is passed without a tax provision," said Hamilton Fish Jr. (R.), Representative from New York, leader of the "soldier bloc" in the House. "It is my private opinion that the bonus payments will and can be met through collection of foreign debt interest. The House, at least, is prepared to go ahead now and put the bonus up to the Senate."

The Latest Proposal

The extremists to which the advocates of a cash bonus have been driven is illustrated in the House by William E. Andrews (R.), Representative from Nebraska. Mr. Andrews dug up an old Act of Congress during President Jackson's administration under which surplus funds of \$28,401,644.91 were lent to states which accepted them by legislative acts. He proposes authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to demand repayment with interest at 4 per cent.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—Elimination of the cash feature of the soldier bonus virtually was agreed on today by Republican members of the House Ways and Means Committee.

Joseph W. Fordney, the chairman, announced that a special subcommittee of six had been named by unanimous agreement to "work out some plan that would not entail any large drafts on the Federal Treasury within the next two years."

Such a scheme would make unnecessary any immediate bonus financing and would remove the cause of controversy in the House over the bill. Mr. Fordney said it was the belief that a measure could be made ready certainly within two or three days. He added that it was possible that details of the bill could be worked out at the first session.

Mr. Fordney heads the subcommittee and the other members are Representative Green of Iowa, Longworth of Ohio, Hawley of New York, Treadway of Massachusetts, and Copley of Illinois.

Before deciding to appoint the subcommittee the majority members again canvassed the whole situation. The compromise finally reached was said to have been by unanimous consent.

IMPORTANT LEGISLATIVE HEARINGS THURSDAY

BANKS AND BANKING—Room 446, at 10:30.

S. 297, P. of G. Wallace Tibbets that the Exchange Trust Company may hold more real estate.

S. 209, P. of Leonard P. Hardy that the Northampton Cooperative Bank may have more than \$100,000 in deposits.

H. 890, P. of Van Cortlandt Lawrence as to the payment of interest on deposits by certain banks.

H. 1200, Annual Abstract of the annual report of the Commissioner of Banks, and suggestions as to the general conduct and condition of banks.

H. 1201, Report of the Special Commission constituted for the purpose of examining and revising the laws as to banks and banking—so much of the report as has not been previously assigned.

H. 697, P. of the Massachusetts Bar Association for the establishment of a judicial council to make a continuous study of the organization, procedure and practice of the courts.

H. 926, P. of Frank Stern for legislation as to arbitration of industrial disputes and for the repeal of laws relating to arbitration.

H. 1026, P. of Clarence W. Rowley as to the jurisdiction of the Supreme Judicial Court and of the Superior Court.

H. 1027, P. of Clarence W. Rowley for the creation of a circuit court to take the place of district and municipal courts.

H. 1121, P. of the Worcester Board of Trade for the appointment of a commission to report a plan for a court of industrial relations.

H. 1208 of 1921, so much of the final report of the Judicial Commission as has not been reported upon.

INSURANCE—Room 409, at 10:30.

S. 214, P. of Joseph A. Silva that certain liability insurance companies be authorized to do business in the Commonwealth. (Continued from Feb. 7.)

H. 907, P. of Wallace D. Williams as to the exchange of reciprocal or inter-insurance contracts.

H. 908, P. of Lewis Ward Riggs as to the exchange of reciprocal or inter-insurance contracts.

JUDICIARY, JOINT—Room 322, at 10:30.

S. 154, P. of George L. Mayberry as to the jurisdiction and powers of the Supreme Judicial Court and of the Superior Court.

H. 577, P. of Daniel T. O'Connell for creation of a special commission to investigate the laws pertaining to the jurisdiction of the Supreme Judicial Court.

H. 577, P. of Daniel T. O'Connell for the abolition of the concurrent jurisdiction of the Supreme Judicial Court in relation to appeals from the Superior Court.

H. 928, P. of Lincoln Bryant and others for local regulation of advertising signs and devices within the public view.

H. 1028, P. of Frank I. Bue as to limiting the application of the laws as to the use of signs or devices.

SOCIAL WELFARE—Room 460, 10:30.

H. 168, recommendations of the State Board of Retirement.

H. 169 (with H. 168), defining "salary or wages," establishing an allowance for boarding and housing at state institutions, and relative to the retirement of husbands and wives under the law for the retirement of state employees.

H. 321, P. of from files of 1921 of Wilfred E. Tyler as to the minimum rate of the retirement allowance for county employees.

H. 509, P. of Warren C. Daggett as to compulsory retirement of police officers in cities.

STREET RAILWAYS—Room 453, at 10:30.

H. 617, P. of William T. Egan for the regulation of the hours of work of certain employees of street railway companies.

EDUCATORS STRESS SCHOOL FUND NEED

National Association Leaders Hope for Federal Funds and State Aid

CHICAGO, March 1 (Special).—Changes in our system of taxation have made the financing of our public schools an acute problem, it was stated by speakers before the department of superintendence of the National Education Association here today, when tax experts and economists joined with school heads in discussing methods for obtaining revenue under the changed conditions.

"It is our duty to equalize education in the United States so that in a district in which the revenue is small we give as good an education as to the child in a wealthy region," said S. D. Shankland, secretary of the department of superintendence. "We hope for enlightened state action and also for a federal fund that may be used to equalize public school, educational opportunities for every child in this country."

George D. Strayer, chairman of the Commission on Investigating Educational Finance, said endeavors were being made to discover what public education would cost every teacher in the elementary schools had a minimum training of a standard high school graduation plus two years of professional training. How would the cost of education vary if the size of classes in elementary and high schools were reduced to commonly accepted standards? What would it cost, he asked, to have a health service and dental clinic? What would be the expense in providing adequate housing for school children? What would it cost to provide the vocational guidance made possible by the organization of modern junior high schools? From these and their closely related inquiries, Mr. Strayer declared, it is believed that it will be possible to indicate just what is involved in financing the extended educational program commonly deemed necessary both for the sake of the happiness of the individual and for the safeguarding of society.

Ide G. Sargeant, principal of School No. 10, Paterson, N. J., read a paper on the development of the public school as a public unit. Describing the school as the logical community center, he said: "The building and its equipment is owned by the municipality. It is the center of an area sufficiently limited in extent to enable all its residents to know it in all its parts. The principal in his school administration is nonpartisan and nonsectarian. All can meet him on an equal basis. The parents and children are accustomed to coming here as to no other place in the community. The school has the confidence of all the people to a larger degree than any other institution. It is theirs. It is their money that built it. It is their money that runs it."

Assuming that the principal has the requisite ability and training to be at the head of a large school," Mr. Sargeant continued, "he is the one best fitted to direct the various activities, which will give us a broader and better community life. He should be the ablest teacher and the ablest supervisor. This is the view of the manager of a big manufacturing plant, the principal must be able to organize, coordinate and inspire his force to do the big job at hand. The principal should rarely play the dictator as a community leader but rather the part of the lookout and the skillful man at the wheel."

"It is time to take the child's point of view," said J. M. Gwinn, superintendent of schools, New Orleans, La., presenting the preliminary report of the Committee on the Continuity of Education. "To the child our method of educating him must appear full of contradictions and inconsistencies. He passes from teacher to teacher, all different, usually two or three a year in the beginning years and five or more a day in the later years, with exposure here to one subject and there to another."

"The Committee on Continuity of Education," Mr. Gwinn said further, "will seek to collect some facts and opinions, organize them in a way for a better coordination of the school with the home and the non-school part of life and the different parts of school education to the end that the educational program may become more organic."

"All the virtues must be taught somewhere at some time in the course of study," said Dr. Milton Bennion of the University of Utah in his address before the conference. "The course of study and activities of the school," he added, "should be so organized as to realize in both theory and practice all the objectives of character education. This calls for reconstruction of many courses and the inclusion, somewhere before the end of the high school period, of one or more courses dealing directly with the study of ethics, for which special teachers must be trained." Dr. Bennion advocated the teaching of the primary virtues—chastity, honor, and justice—those virtues which cannot be turned to evil purpose.

"BIBLE BILL" OPPOSED IN NEW JERSEY SENATE

TRENTON, N. J., March 1 (Special).—The "Bible bill" passed by the House of Assembly, under the guidance of the Rev. Warren W. Coon, a member of the Legislature, is now being fought in the Senate.

The proposed law would allow the reading of the New Testament as well as the Old Testament in the public schools of the State. Jews and Roman Catholics are opposed to the bill, declaring that it would jeopardize the morale and discipline of the educational system of the State.

Legion Drive Progresses

Approximately \$2,716.50 has been received so far by the American Legion in its campaign to raise funds for unemployed one-time service men. It was reported today by the treasurer, John C. Meyer.

FEDERATION OF LABOR MAY SEEK STRIKE INQUIRY

President of the United Textile Workers of America Wires Executive Counsel to Demand Action by Congress

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 1.—Thomas F. McMahon, president of the United Textile Workers of America, said today that he had wired the executive counsel of the American Federation of Labor, now in session at Washington, to seek immediate congressional investigation of the textile strike in Rhode Island.

The strike areas were quiet today, following the decision of unions and manufacturers yesterday not to submit the questions at issue to arbitration by Judge J. Jerome Hahn, chairman of the mediation board.

Picket lines patrolled mills in both the Blackstone and Pawtucket valleys where state militia are on guard. Strike leaders said today that the management of the Acme Finishing Company, at Pawtucket, which employs 300 persons, had agreed to restate the 48-hour week and the former pay basis.

Both the Amalgamated and the United Textile unions are planning to combine in demonstrations at the State House with the hope of forcing political leaders to bring out the 48-hour bill. Thomas F. McMahon, president of the United Textile Workers, says that he is in favor of demonstrations to be held twice weekly until the bill is given a public hearing or allowed to come out of committee. The first demonstration will precede the adjournment till Tuesday of the General Assembly tomorrow afternoon.

Russell Palmer, general secretary of the Amalgamated, declared a full-page advertisement by the mill owners, explaining their refusal of arbitration, is "obviously for propaganda purposes." He declared the manufacturers are "spending some of the money they save by not making to obtain tariff legislation at Washington." Mill men announce that cotton mills in Rhode Island will reopen before the end of the week and anyone who wishes to return to work may do so.

Rejection by Both Sides

The proposal to arbitrate the textile strike in Rhode Island failed with the rejection of the plan, offered by the Board of Mediation and Conciliation, by both sides.

John Labor side said it would not compromise. Both of the big textile unions represented said that the only settlement of the strike which they could consider fair was through the rescinding by the mill owners of the 20 per cent wage cut order and the restoration from a 54-hour week to a 48-hour week.

The manufacturers said in effect that they cannot run the mills unless the wages are cut and the increased working week is continued.

The state board, which on Saturday eliminated itself and delegated all its powers to its chairman, Justice J. Jerome Hahn, through whom it was hoped to arbitrate confidentially, heard the answer to its proposal. Then it adjourned, subject to the call of the chair.

Not until late on Tuesday night was the decision of the strike parties reported. Then it was felt little else could be done immediately by the state board or the federal negotiators who have been working with the members of the commission in attempts to settle the controversy, which began first to impede industry in this State six weeks ago.

Both Firm in Their Refusal

Both the conservative United Textile Workers of America, under the management of which the strike in the Blackstone Valley is being conducted, and the radical Amalgamated Textile Workers of America, conducting the strike in the Pawtucket Valley, were firm in their refusal. The delegations from each of the organizations stood together and declared there was no further hope for arbitration as conditions now stand. According to the leaders the progress of the strike continues without weakening and there is no reason why the workers should seek arbitration.

The refusal by the strikers is believed to be due to the qualification that the arbitration would not be public as the strikers have announced their objection to a private arbitration with so many things of vital public interest which should be brought out.

The mill owners reached their decision to enter into the proposed arbitration agreement after an all-day conference. This, it was stated, even discussed plans for the attempted reopening of strike-closed mills. It is believed here tonight that the reopening of mills will be announced within a short time.

This is considered more than likely as guardsmen and their friends are beginning to bring pressure to bear at the State House toward effecting the recall of the state soldiers.

An incident today was indicative of the feeling with which the national guardsmen view the situation. One company was sent to the plant of the Acme Finishing Company, Pawtucket, when it was reported strikers were attacking the place. The alarm proved false. A gathering of orderly strikers had assembled, but there was no apparent need of the soldiers.

Military Rights Issue Raised

The guardsmen halted on viewing the situation and officers of the company consulted as to whether it was within the rights of the military to disperse the crowd. This was finally done as quietly as possible and without resort to force by the strikers.

Thomas F. McMahon, international president of the United Textile Workers, when the occurrence in his jurisdiction was reported to him, declared that he would call the matter to the attention of Gov. Emory J. San Jose as a protest against misinterpretation of the law.

homes. Their attitude adds to the complication of the situation.

Some of them are college students, who fear that if they are kept much longer from their classes they will be seriously handicapped that they will be unable to make up their work. Many others are young business men or higher class employees, who are losing considerable money every day they remain on duty.

In addition to the financial aspect, the matter of exercise and recreation is a source of worry to many of the men. Despite the efforts of their officers to make them as comfortable as possible and to see to it that they get exercise that they need and entertainment to take up their minds, conditions at the places where the men are housed are admittedly far from ideal.

The number of guardsmen actually on street duty has been gradually reduced by drawing in the lines around the plants that are being guarded, and consequently more of the men are without anything to do for longer periods than when they first went on duty.

Mediation Is Offered

by Manchester Board

MANCHESTER, N. H., March 1 (Special).—The decision reached by the special strike committee of the Board of Aldermen last night that it stands ready to act as mediator between mill officials and workers in the present textile differences in the city was communicated this morning to the leaders of both groups by members of the committee.

Both sides refused to comment on this action which followed yesterday's announcement by James Starr, vice-president of the United Textile Workers, that steps are to be taken immediately toward a Congressional investigation of the New England strike situation. With a view to determining the justification for the wage cut which resulted in the present strike. Petitions are to be circulated in this State, Rhode Island and Massachusetts urging Congressmen from these states to support such a move.

The relief committee of the strikers has chosen a site for the first committee meeting last evening. The strike will be opened within a few days, it was stated. Relief work is to be furthered by tag days in Boston, Lawrence and other Massachusetts cities held under the direction of Dennis M. Fleming, president of the Manchester Textile Council and a corps of girl members of Manchester unions.

Strikers Return to Work

ROCHESTER, N. H., Feb. 28 (Special Correspondence).—The first break in the series of textile strikes against an increase in working hours and cut in pay came today at the William M. Champlin mill when a decision of the strikers went into effect to yield on the issue of hours and return to work at reduced pay. They will work 55 hours a week, the state limit, and one hour more than the requirements of the employers in the textile field. The mill has agreed to take all workmen back. The break came as a result of about one-third of the workmen and a number of strike breakers going to work on Monday.

DRY CANDIDATES TO BE SUPPORTED

Law Enforcement League Organized to Back Up Prohibition

Support for public office of such men only as are in hearty accord with the Eighteenth Amendment, the public officials to perform all their duties impartially and expeditiously, and a systematic educational campaign to fortify prohibition are the specified aims of the Law Enforcement League of Massachusetts, which completed its organization in Tremont Tuesday.

The league, which is avowedly nonpartisan, intends to assist and support federal prohibition officers and to cooperate with other organizations toward this end, besides inculcating a generally enlarged respect for law. Relentless publicity is the means proposed. This is to be based upon the reports of local committees, one in each city and town, to the general committee for the State.

The Rev. David M. Lockrow, director of the Tremont Temple Brotherhood, has been chosen president and the Rt. Rev. Edwin H. Hughes, bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church of New England, is honorary president. Other officers are: The Rev. Chester J. Underhill, the Rev. Dr. James L. Barton, Dean Alfred A. Wright, Fred P. Greenwood and John B. Lewis, vice-presidents; Frederick N. Balsor, recording secretary; George H. Doggett, treasurer; and Roscoe W. Vining, executive secretary.

EXETER ANNOUNCES LAWN TENNIS DATES

EXETER, N. H., March 1 (Special).—Messengers of the Exeter Lawn Tennis Academy tennis team has announced the following schedule for the spring:

April 28—English High School.
May 3—Dorchester High School; 6—St. John's Preparatory School; 10—Open; 15—Newton High School; 17—St. I. T.; 20—Dartmouth; 22—Harvard; 25; 27—Open; 30—21—Harvard Intercollegiate.
June 7—Phillips Andover Academy.

Capt. Benjamin Butterworth, William T. Smith, and John R. Pitman are the only letter men available for the team. G. H. Perkins, P. B. Collins, W. W. Collins, and G. A. Hoje of last year's squad will be out again and should furnish stern competition.

'Bad Boy' Claims Fast Disappearing

Youngsters of Chicago's "Worst Section" to Play Shakespeare

CHICAGO, March 1 (Special).—Boys from what a few years ago was regarded by the police as the worst section of Chicago will give a performance of "As You Like It," tomorrow afternoon in the Illinois, one of the city's finest theaters.

The cast is drawn from the Union League Boys Club, which was established several years ago by business men of the city. When the Union League Club decided to do something for the city's boys with the least chance of planting its venture in what had been a notorious hall in this crowded and largely foreign-speaking district. Today the club has 1500 boys enrolled and the atmosphere of the neighborhood is reported greatly changed.

Premium Law REPEAL SOUGHT

Public Utilities Commission Hears Calls Measure Inconsistent With Anti-Stock Watering

Repeal of the premium law on the statute books of the Commonwealth was urged before the legislative committee on Power and Light today by Henry C. Attwill, chairman of the Public Utilities Commission, appearing in support and explanation of the report of the commission on the question of the capitalization of the premium surpluses of certain gas and electric companies.

The hearing marked the final stage of the fight which developed in the General Court last year on the petition of Everett W. Burdett, counsel for gas and electric light interests for right to capitalize the surpluses piled up by companies selling shares at a premium. The question was referred to the commission, extended hearings were held, and the commission reported against the plan but urged repeal of the premium law.

Mr. Attwill said that the commission recommended that issue of bonds and shares of gas and electric companies at a discount be permitted under the law. This, he said, would permit companies to sell stock issues that might be difficult of sale at a price which the condition of the company would not warrant. The commission also proposed that issue on shares with lower face par values than \$100 be allowed.

Discussion centered, however, on the premium law, and Mr. Attwill declared that he doubted whether the compulsion of issuing stock at a premium would be made if regulation of utilities were to start all over again. He asserted that the law is inconsistent with anti-stock-watering legislation; that it was put on the books by "vested interests"; that it virtually has capitalized earning power and tended to capitalize a surplus not existing; and that it puts the Commonwealth in the position of certifying a value that does not always exist. The law is borrowed from England or Canada, he said, and does not fit in with American statutes.

Mr. Burdett said that he does not intend to make a contest over the decision of the commission with regard to the premium capitalization issue. The three bills recommended by the commission he characterized as "inconsequential and harmless" and generally good in intent. The interests he represents, however, Mr. Burdett asserted, do not relinquish the idea that by capitalization of premium surpluses the companies having surpluses will be put on an equal basis with companies operating after repeal of the premium law, if that action is taken.

Opposition would be made, Mr. Burdett declared, in the event that public regulation of dividends is amended with the repeal. Albert E. Pillsbury, counsel for similar interests, took the same stand with regard to the three bills suggested by the commission. On the question of repeal of the premium law, however, he opposed it as it is recommended by the department.

The companies he represented would rather continue as at present, he said, than submit to the Department of Public Utilities controlling dividends. A direct power over dividends is not needed by the board, he argued, "and too much public regulation is a ball and chain on the companies and worse for the consumer. The board has control over the rates, and therefore indirect control over the dividends."

CASH FEATURE LIKELY TO BE ELIMINATED

WASHINGTON, March 1.—A special subcommittee to work out a soldier bonus plan which would not entail any heavy draft on the federal treasury within the next two years was appointed today by majority members of the House Ways and Means Committee.

The majority members came to no decision as to details, but it was the general understanding that in the measure to be drafted the cash feature, if retained, would be made so much less attractive than the other features that there would be small demand for it. While the majority members were in session Representative Hamilton Fish, New York, laid before President Harding a proposed amendment to the bonus measure which would limit adjusted compensation to recipients of vocational training, those drawing compensation for disabilities and veterans who certify to their unemployment in making application.

Professor Sharp to Speak at Forum

Dallas Lore Sharp, professor of English at Boston University, will speak on "Education for Democracy" on Sunday evening, March 5, at the Ford Hall Forum. Previous to the discussion, which will start at 7:30 o'clock, Helen True, soprano soloist, will render vocal selections.

PRESSMEN RESUME WORK IN NEW YORK

Vote to Agree to Wage Award, Following Dispute Which Cuts Size of Papers

NEW YORK, March 1.—The controversy between publishers of the daily newspapers of New York city and the Webb Pressmen's Union over the arbitration award of Federal Judge Martin T. Manton, abolishing the 6-hour shift and fixing \$51 and \$45 as pay for day pressmen-in-charge and journeymen, respectively, and \$54 and \$48 for night pressmen-in-charge and journeymen was patched up at an early hour this morning, following a dispute which caused morning papers to be published in abbreviated form.

Unconditional acceptance of Judge Manton's award was voted by the local pressmen's union, with the decision to return to work, but a committee of 12 was appointed to meet employers in an effort to modify certain of the provisions. The employers agreed to meet the union committee on Friday.

Publishers of afternoon newspapers, under an agreement, did not permit the men to go back to the pressrooms until 11 o'clock. Early editions were omitted. Full publication was resumed at 11.

Harry W. Wicks, vice-president of the pressmen's local, said the abolition of the six-hour shift would mean throwing 500 of the union's 1800 members out of work, as there was not enough work to afford the entire membership eight hours of employment.

The publishers, in a statement yesterday, calling on pressmen to abide by the award, recognized the possibility that a number of union men might be thrown out of work under the decision to resume the eight-hour shift. To meet this contingency, which was declared to be not certain, they offered to pay all men so thrown out of work full wages for four weeks and half wages for four additional weeks if they failed to find jobs in the mean while.

If any large number still were unemployed at the end of the eight-week period, the publishers said, they would agree to a conference to consider means of relief

FINANCIAL, REAL ESTATE, SHIPPING

WOOL MARKETS AS A WHOLE EASIER

Little Business Being Transacted Locally but Position of the Staple Is Strong

The general tendency of the world's wool markets at the moment is toward lower prices, although this does not hold true in all cases. In the East India wool auctions, for instance, which opened in Liverpool Tuesday, prices showed an upward tendency, values being par to 5 per cent dearer on the opening day, which did not show the best wool. The strength in these wools, which is quite in contrast with the rest of the world's markets, however, is due undoubtedly to the fact that these wools can be imported to this country free of duty, under a recent special treasury decision, which considers such wools as "carpet" wools, within the meaning of the Emergency Tariff Act, although the better edge of East India wools are used very freely in this country in rough clothing of the sport type. Consequently, they are at a premium at the present time for importation to America.

Colonial Wools Tend Downward
The tendency of Colonial wools, however, is distinctly downward. Bradford has declined for lower prices and very evidently is working to this end. Tops are now quoted at 48d. for good 64s for delivery in the latter part of the second quarter, compared with a quotation of 52d. only about a month ago. The Bradford topmaker is not yet satisfied with the extent to which prices have declined. It is declared that 48d. is the level to which the trade confidently looks forward and at which a considerable revival of business would result.

Australian Market Depressed
In Australia, it is evident that the market has been depressed. Sales which were begun again in Melbourne and Sydney on Monday indicate that prices are now about 10 per cent below the level ruling there in the early part of January for good merino wool. At the sale for Sydney there was a fairly good selection and Japan, England, and America were buying fairly freely. Prices, however, showed a decline of about 5 per cent. Warp 64-70s, practically free, were costing on a basis of 96 cents a pound, clean landed basis, Boston, without duty, and warp pieces and bellies were costing 75 cents on the same basis. In Melbourne, the selection was not a good one, indeed, some advisers state that it was very poor and there was practically no buying for America. Warp 64-70s, practically free, which were in very limited supply, were quoted on the basis of 25 1/2d. First cost for wools shrinking about 44 per cent, which could mean about 5 1/2d. cents, laid down in Boston, or about 94 cents, clean landed basis, not figuring duty. Similar wools were costing in Sydney about the first of January, \$1.04, clean landed basis, Boston. Cables from South Africa and from South America are to the effect that the markets in those countries continue fairly firm for all good wools.

Little Business Locally
In this country there has been very little business during the last week or so. The situation in the New York goods market is reported to be very unsatisfactory and more especially on the staple lines of goods which always have been the mainstay of the mill business. Back of it all, of course, is the lack of demand for staple clothing, especially for suits, which have sold very slowly during the last season, despite the recent efforts of the retail clothing houses to move heavy stocks by means of sharp reductions in price.

The position of wool, however, is strong when viewed from the angle of supply. Stocks of wool outside the manufacturers' holdings are admittedly small and imports are not expected to be heavy for some months yet, in view of the continuance of the emergency tariff in force, although stocks of wool in bond are increasing to a considerable extent at the present time. Moreover, manufacturers' stocks are being consumed steadily, consumption for the month of January amounting to 54,560,000 pounds, against 54,960,000 pounds in December, 1921, and only 28,300,000 in January last year. There is a more or less steady curtailment of operations reported among the mills, however, which is only natural after the heavy operations of the past six or seven months.

Tariff Action Needed
The need for quick action on the tariff to relieve an increasingly tense situation in the matter of wool supplies, for the emergency tariff now in force, practically prohibiting the importation of clothing wools, is very apparently inadequate and President Harding is aware of the need for a

WEATHER

Boston and vicinity: Snow probably mixed with sleet tonight and Thursday; slowly rising temperature; increasing northeast and east winds becoming strong.
Southern New England: Snow probably mixed with sleet tonight and Thursday; slowly rising temperature; strong northeast winds.
Northern New England: Snow late tonight and Thursday; slowly rising temperature; increasing easterly winds.

Boston Temperatures

Official
9 a.m. 16 12 noon 25

Other Cities, 9 a.m.

Albany	12	Nantucket	20
Buffalo	18	New Orleans	70
Chicago	24	New York	30
Cincinnati	22	Philadelphia	23
Denver	18	Portland, Me.	10
Hartford	22	Portland, Me.	10
Jacksonville	43	San Francisco	48
Kansas City	22	St. Louis	30
Memphis	23	Seattle	36
Minneapolis	18	Washington	28

Albany, March 1

Sun rises, 6:20 a.m. Sun sets, 5:34 p.m.
Length of day, 11h. 14m.
High water, 12:35 p.m. 1:39 p.m.
Low water, 6:34 p.m. 7:34 p.m.

speedy passage of the "permanent" bill but it also is evident that the so-called farm bloc is very likely to delay the passage of the measure as much as possible for the sake of the advantage afforded the wool growers of the west and southwest in the marketing of the 1922 wool clip. Prices have advanced very rapidly in the west this season for the new clip wools, shearing of which is only now commencing in Arizona and some high prices have been paid for wools which will not be shorn in some instances until June or perhaps July. For the moment, there is a pause in the marketing of wool from the growers, dealers apparently having come to the conclusion that the market has risen too rapidly, in the face of all the uncertainties in the future market, and so buying in the west has been within very narrow compass, as it has also been in the eastern markets. Prices, locally, show little change, although the market is slightly softer on low defective wools.

Outlook for Auction Sale

There are various predictions concerning the course of the government wool auction here tomorrow afternoon, some believing that prices will show a slight decline of 5 to 15 per cent, while others are of the opinion that there will be no recession and perhaps a slight advance in prices. Either course might be followed with-out surprise to the trade, although the present tendency of values would seem to indicate a slight easing in values as probable.

VOTE ON YAP PACT COMES TOMORROW

Under Unanimous Agreement Senate Will Act Not Later Than 2 P. M.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—Futile efforts to attach amendments and reservations to the Yap treaty were renewed today in the Senate. Administration leaders presenting a solid front against every proposed change or qualification and showing little disposition to reply at length to the continued assaults of the "irreconcilables."
More than enough votes to ratify were declared by the leaders to be assured, and they felt equally certain that they could continue to command a majority against all amendments and reservations.
In these circumstances, they declared, they saw no reason to indulge in further argument for the treaty. Under a unanimous consent agreement, a final vote on ratification is to be taken not later than 2 p. m. tomorrow and some senators predicted that it might be reached today.
In voting down an amendment offered by Key Pittman, senator from Nevada, which would have amplified the provision that existing treaty rights of the United States shall apply to the mandated islands of the Pacific, the Senate yesterday divided virtually on party lines, only two Republicans supporting the proposal and four Democrats opposing it. The vote was 50 to 23.

Affording the first test of strength on any question affecting the covenants negotiated during the Washington Conference, the vote, Senate leaders declared, had strengthened their expectation that all of these would be ratified by safe margins.

DISMISSED STAFF MAY BE RECALLED

Eleven of the staff attached to the Boston office of the United States Immigration Station, who were laid off for two weeks, beginning today, may be recalled to work in a few days. Immigration Commissioner Johnson having received a telegram today from Senator Lodge stating that he had introduced an item of \$150,000 in the Urgent Deficiency Bill to enable the immigration service to carry on its usual work until June 1.
Prior to receipt of the telegram, Commissioner Johnson had not only laid off the 11 men, ranging in rank from laborer to inspector, but had also expected to lay off his entire force of about 50 for 30 days, arranging relays of two weeks' duration that would extend into June, when the new appropriation will be made.

REAPPOINTMENTS SENT TO COUNCIL

Governor Cox today sent to the executive council the following nominations, all reappointments: As public administrator, Middlesex County, Frederic H. Hilton, Framingham; as public administrator, Suffolk County, Lewis G. Farmer, Boston; as master in chancery, Vincent Brogan, Boston; as trial justice at Barre, John L. Smith, Barre, and as trustee of the Bristol County Agricultural School, Allen P. Keith, New Bedford.
George H. Jones of Westfield was appointed to succeed Dr. Walter Bowers as a member of the Board of Registration in Medicine, and Henry W. Chandler of Whitman was named a trustee of the General Insurance Guaranty fund.

"STATE MEDICINE" BILL GIVEN NO SUPPORT

A "state medicine" bill providing for appointment by the government of 10 physicians in areas which have no salaries of \$1500, failed to receive support even from the petitioner when it was heard by the legislative committee on Public Health today. Former Senator Augustus Norwood recorded The First Church of Christ, Scientist, as opposed to the measure. It is not expected that the bill will be given serious consideration by the committee in view of the expense and lack of support.

SHIPPING NEWS

Fresh fish continues in plentiful supply at the Fish Pier today and wholesale prices are still low. Arrivals: Str. Pioneer 165,000 pounds groundfish, 800 halibut and 1000 catfish; schooner Yankee 102,000, Edith Rose 100,000, Elmer E. Gray 95,000, J. A. Viator 10,000, Marian 3000, Ruth 63,000, Herbert N. Parker 90,000, and Ebenezer 17,000 pounds of founders. Prices paid by wholesale dealers direct to the vessels follow: Haddock 1 1/2c @ 2c; large cod, 2 1/2c @ 3c; market cod, 1 1/2c @ 3c; pollock, 2 1/2c; hake, 3 1/2c; cusk, 1 1/2c; gray soles, 4 1/2c; founders, 3 1/2c.

About 100,000 pounds fresh groundfish were landed at Gloucester today by gill netters, most of which was haddock. Three vessels sailed on halibut trips, the Republic, Benjamin A. Smith, and Ingomar.

BACK BAY TRANSFERS
Two lots, totaling 7905 square feet, on Peterboro Street, in the Back Bay district, have been purchased by Annie M. Brandenberg from Katherine Bowker. The assessed valuation is \$10,000.
OTHER SALES
The Arlington Five Cent Savings Bank has transferred to Romolo Perara property at 20 and 22 Willard Street, near Lowell Street, West End, consisting of two four-story brick buildings and 1140 and 1324 square feet of land, respectively. The first parcel is assessed for \$7000 and the second for \$3500.
Another sale in the West End has been negotiated at 68 Nashua Street, near Minor Street. This property comprises a three-story brick dwelling and 950 feet of land. The total assessed value is \$6500, of which \$3600 is on the land.
Elbridge Watson has transferred to Bessie B. Lockwood the frame building at 31 Melrose Street, near Gloucester. The 11,608 square feet of land is valued at \$4100 of the total \$10,000.

SUFFOLK REGISTRY TRANSFERS
The following list comprises the latest recorded property transfers taken from the files of the Boston Real Estate Exchange:
BOSTON (City Proper)
Lewis G. Fry et al., trustees, to Lewis S. Fry et al.; Summer Street-Central Court-Temple Place-Javerhill Street; q. Arlington Five Cent Savings Bank to Romolo Perara; Willard Street-Willard Street; q.
Katherine Bowker to Annie M. Brandenberg; Peterboro Street, two lots; q. David E. Murphy to Katherine Bowker; improvement Company; Brookline and Commonwealth Avenue-Commonwealth and Brookline Avenue; q.
Addison R. Pike to Mary T. Burhoe; Nashua Street; q.
Francis Peabody, trustee, to William J. Stober; Commonwealth Avenue; d.
Elizabeth P. Rogers estate to William J. Stober; Commonwealth Avenue; d.
William Wolf et al., City of Boston; Stuart Street; w.

SOUTH BOSTON
Martha Mercutio to John Krunitts et al.; Sanger Street; q.
Theresa M. Krauss, mtrg., to Theresa M. Krauss; Rawson Street; d.
David E. Murphy to Mary Ward; E and Gold streets; q.
ROXBURY
George J. Brackman to David M. Brackman; Sunderland Street and Blue Hill Avenue; q.
Louis Brackman to David M. Brackman; Georgia Street; q.
Rose Zaccovitch to Max Goldman; Albin Street; w.
Wm. H. Steele to Robert B. Clisby; Kearns Avenue; q.
WEST ROXBURY
William Cotter to Mary F. Crotty; Eustis and Wall streets; w.
Robert S. Clisby to William H. Steele; Kearns Avenue; q.
George E. Kimball to Joseph Lutz et al.; Bailey Street; q.
George E. Kimball to Charles L. Downs et al.; Bailey Street; q.
Annie B. Driscoll to Madeline B. Driscoll; Michigan Street; w.
Moody and Trust to Raymond S. Clark et al.; d.
Nettie E. Fernandes to Carl J. F. Hallgren; Mora Street; w.
Elbridge Watson to Bessie B. Lockwood; Melville Avenue; q.

PORT OF BOSTON
Arrived
SS. Brush, Mitchell, Portland, to take on cargo for Pacific coast ports.
SS. Craigrowne, Wallace, Norfolk.
SS. City of Gloucester, Portland, Gloucester.
SS. Graydon, Dingley, Ingalls, Portland.
SS. Kershaw, Jones, Providence.
SS. Greelan, James, Norfolk.
SS. H. P. Dimock, Snow, New York.
Sailed
SS. Edward L. Doherty, Tampico.
SS. Melrose, Norfolk.

STEAMERS DUE AT BOSTON TODAY

Beukelsdyk, from Rotterdam.
American, from Pacific ports.
Virginia, from Scandinavian ports.
Katuna, from Far East.
Parisiana, from Liverpool.
Knoxville City, from Pacific ports.
West Cedar, from Rotterdam.
Alm (Nor.), from Norway.
Edgar Luckenbach, from Pacific ports.
Johannes Maersk (Dan.), from Copenhagen.
Banda, from Australia.
Banda, from the Far East.
Scythian, from London.
Craigrowne, from Newport News.
Trevelyan (B.), from Adelaide, via Cristobal.
Kershaw, from Providence.
Maravi (Br.), from Banas.
West Cedar, from Baltimore and Norfolk for Manchester.
Greelan, from Norfolk.
H. P. Dimock, from New York.
Prince George (Br.), from Yarmouth, N. B.
Romeo, from Calcutta.

THURSDAY
Winifredian, from Liverpool.
Mellonian, from Manchester.
Chattanooga City, from Pacific ports.
Brandon, from Norfolk.
Delaware, from New York.
Winning Gulf, from Norfolk.

FRIDAY

Yangtze, from the Far East.
SATURDAY
Belgian, from Antwerp.
Bonheur, from South American ports.
Thomas P. Beal, from Pacific ports.

SUNDAY

Neponset, from Pacific ports.

COASTWISE SHIPPING

Portland, Me., Feb. 28—Arrived, SS. Canada, Liverpool via Halifax, N. S. Sailed, 28th, SS. Oxonian, Liverpool; North Wind, Norfolk; Sch. Lydia McL. Baxter, Norfolk.
Baltimore, Feb. 27—Sailed, SS. Dorchester, Providence.
Sewall Point, Feb. 27—Sailed, SS. Met. Norfolk, Feb. 28—Arrived, SS. Absecon, New Bedford, and left the 27th; Freeman, New Bedford (and left the 28th for Portland); 28th, Jonancy, Boston (and left the 28th for New Bedford, Arrived, SS. Stephen R. Jones, Portland, Me.

MORE INDICTMENTS IN BUCKETING CASES

NEW YORK, March 1.—Twelve more stock brokers were indicted today for irregularities disclosed in District Attorney Hanson's investigation of brokerage houses here.

Fire Destroys Cambridge Building
Fire early this morning destroyed the Boylston Building, at 32 Brattle Street, Cambridge, the property damage being estimated at \$200,000. The building was occupied by the Cassette-Clifford Printing Company, the McNamee Book Bindery, a Chinese laundry, the DeLuca Shoe Repairing Shop and the Boylston Publishing Company. The fire was done by a man adjoining Abbott and Cameron buildings.

REAL ESTATE

Considerable increase in the demand for store property in Greater Boston is indicated by the fact that more than a dozen leases have been written in the course of the last fortnight through a single office, that of Henderson & Ross. These leases involve stores at Coolidge Corner, Mattapan Square, the Market district, Back Bay and in other sections.

OTIS AND ARCH STREET SALE
Property belonging to the estate of Albert R. Rosenthal, numbered 21-25 Otis Street and running through to 14 numbered 31 Melrose Street, has been sold to the Weeks Real Estate Trust through the office of C. W. Whitler & Brother. This property consists of a five-story and basement brick building, covering 4533 square feet, assessed for \$161,000, of which \$122,300 is on the land. The purchase was made for investment and future development. Papers have gone to record.

BACK BAY TRANSFERS
Two lots, totaling 7905 square feet, on Peterboro Street, in the Back Bay district, have been purchased by Annie M. Brandenberg from Katherine Bowker. The assessed valuation is \$10,000.

OTHER SALES
The Arlington Five Cent Savings Bank has transferred to Romolo Perara property at 20 and 22 Willard Street, near Lowell Street, West End, consisting of two four-story brick buildings and 1140 and 1324 square feet of land, respectively. The first parcel is assessed for \$7000 and the second for \$3500.

Another sale in the West End has been negotiated at 68 Nashua Street, near Minor Street. This property comprises a three-story brick dwelling and 950 feet of land. The total assessed value is \$6500, of which \$3600 is on the land.

Elbridge Watson has transferred to Bessie B. Lockwood the frame building at 31 Melrose Street, near Gloucester. The 11,608 square feet of land is valued at \$4100 of the total \$10,000.

SUFFOLK REGISTRY TRANSFERS
The following list comprises the latest recorded property transfers taken from the files of the Boston Real Estate Exchange:

BOSTON (City Proper)
Lewis G. Fry et al., trustees, to Lewis S. Fry et al.; Summer Street-Central Court-Temple Place-Javerhill Street; q. Arlington Five Cent Savings Bank to Romolo Perara; Willard Street-Willard Street; q.
Katherine Bowker to Annie M. Brandenberg; Peterboro Street, two lots; q. David E. Murphy to Katherine Bowker; improvement Company; Brookline and Commonwealth Avenue-Commonwealth and Brookline Avenue; q.
Addison R. Pike to Mary T. Burhoe; Nashua Street; q.
Francis Peabody, trustee, to William J. Stober; Commonwealth Avenue; d.
Elizabeth P. Rogers estate to William J. Stober; Commonwealth Avenue; d.
William Wolf et al., City of Boston; Stuart Street; w.

SOUTH BOSTON
Martha Mercutio to John Krunitts et al.; Sanger Street; q.
Theresa M. Krauss, mtrg., to Theresa M. Krauss; Rawson Street; d.
David E. Murphy to Mary Ward; E and Gold streets; q.

ROXBURY
George J. Brackman to David M. Brackman; Sunderland Street and Blue Hill Avenue; q.
Louis Brackman to David M. Brackman; Georgia Street; q.
Rose Zaccovitch to Max Goldman; Albin Street; w.
Wm. H. Steele to Robert B. Clisby; Kearns Avenue; q.

WEST ROXBURY
William Cotter to Mary F. Crotty; Eustis and Wall streets; w.
Robert S. Clisby to William H. Steele; Kearns Avenue; q.
George E. Kimball to Joseph Lutz et al.; Bailey Street; q.
George E. Kimball to Charles L. Downs et al.; Bailey Street; q.
Annie B. Driscoll to Madeline B. Driscoll; Michigan Street; w.
Moody and Trust to Raymond S. Clark et al.; d.
Nettie E. Fernandes to Carl J. F. Hallgren; Mora Street; w.
Elbridge Watson to Bessie B. Lockwood; Melville Avenue; q.

PORT OF BOSTON
Arrived
SS. Brush, Mitchell, Portland, to take on cargo for Pacific coast ports.
SS. Craigrowne, Wallace, Norfolk.
SS. City of Gloucester, Portland, Gloucester.
SS. Graydon, Dingley, Ingalls, Portland.
SS. Kershaw, Jones, Providence.
SS. Greelan, James, Norfolk.
SS. H. P. Dimock, Snow, New York.
Sailed
SS. Edward L. Doherty, Tampico.
SS. Melrose, Norfolk.

STEAMERS DUE AT BOSTON TODAY
Beukelsdyk, from Rotterdam.
American, from Pacific ports.
Virginia, from Scandinavian ports.
Katuna, from Far East.
Parisiana, from Liverpool.
Knoxville City, from Pacific ports.
West Cedar, from Rotterdam.
Alm (Nor.), from Norway.
Edgar Luckenbach, from Pacific ports.
Johannes Maersk (Dan.), from Copenhagen.
Banda, from Australia.
Banda, from the Far East.
Scythian, from London.
Craigrowne, from Newport News.
Trevelyan (B.), from Adelaide, via Cristobal.
Kershaw, from Providence.
Maravi (Br.), from Banas.
West Cedar, from Baltimore and Norfolk for Manchester.
Greelan, from Norfolk.
H. P. Dimock, from New York.
Prince George (Br.), from Yarmouth, N. B.
Romeo, from Calcutta.

THURSDAY
Winifredian, from Liverpool.
Mellonian, from Manchester.
Chattanooga City, from Pacific ports.
Brandon, from Norfolk.
Delaware, from New York.
Winning Gulf, from Norfolk.

FRIDAY

Yangtze, from the Far East.
SATURDAY
Belgian, from Antwerp.
Bonheur, from South American ports.
Thomas P. Beal, from Pacific ports.

SUNDAY

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Edward J. O'Brien; fire escape in lodging. Main Street, 300; ward 8; Walter R. and Sarah Johnson; alter store and dwelling.
Warren Street, 17; ward 13; Robert R. McNutt Co.; take down storage.
Court Square, 15-17; ward 5; Swift, McNutt Co.; take down offices.
Brooks Street, 97; ward 2; R. C. Archibishop of Boston; alter church.
Randolph Street, 17; ward 6; J. C. Paches & Sons; alter manufacturing.
Notre Dame Street, 22; rear; ward 15; G. N. Parker est.; take down dwelling.
Boylston Street, 472; ward 7; Winlow est.; alter mercantile.
Renssela Street, 28-30; ward 26; Modern Realty Co.; take down dwelling.
Commonwealth Avenue, 1173; ward 25; Modern Realty Co.; locker.
Commonwealth Avenue, 1187; ward 25; Modern Realty Co.; locker.

PRODUCE

(Quotations are strictly wholesale. Retailers must expect to pay more for small lots.)

Apples—Baldwin, No. 1, 35¢@38¢ barrel; No. 2, 30¢@33¢; Northern spy, 35¢@38¢; Ben Davis, 35¢@38¢; Stark, 35¢@38¢; russets, 34¢@37¢; farm and bushel boxes, 35¢@38¢; western, box, 35¢@40¢. Recept. 141,733 bushels.

Beans—New York and Michigan choice pea at 35¢@36¢; fair to good at 34¢@35¢; California small white at 36¢@37¢; yellow eye at 37¢@38¢; red kidney at 37¢@38¢; dried Canada green peas at 35¢@36¢; native dried green peas at 36¢@37¢. Recept. 1275 bushels.

Butter—Creamery extra, 37¢@37 1/2¢; boxes and prints, 40¢@41¢; firsts, 34¢@36¢; seconds, 31¢@32¢; held extra, 35¢@35 1/2¢; held firsts, 30¢@31¢. Recept. 141,733 pounds.

Cheese—Field extra at 23¢@24¢; firsts, 21¢@22¢; choice fresh at 21¢@22¢; firsts, at 20¢@21¢; fair to good at 15¢@16¢; Young America at 22¢@23¢. Recept. 270 boxes.

Corn—Carload prices in transit: No. 2 yellow is quoted at 32¢@33¢; No. 3 yellow at 31¢@32¢; No. 4 yellow at 30¢@31¢. Corn products per 100 pounds: yellow granulated corn meal at 17¢; bolted at 17¢. Recept. corn, 57,520 bushels, all for export.

Eggs—Fancy henney and nearby 38¢; 30¢ eastern extra, 34¢@35¢; western extra, 34¢@35¢; western extra firsts, 32¢; 33¢; western firsts, 30¢@31¢. Recept. 6196 cases.

Flour—Carload prices, mill shipments per 100 pounds in sacks: Spring patents at 35¢@36¢; standard and 34¢@35¢; \$3.50 for special short; hard winter patents at 37¢@38¢; soft winter patents at 37¢@38¢; soft winter straight at 35¢@36¢; No. 2 yellow at 34¢@35¢; shipping at 35¢@36¢; yellow, mixed, at 34¢@35¢; poor and damaged at 33¢@34¢; rye straw at 34¢; oat straw at 32¢. Recept. 12 cases, no straw.

Hay and Straw—Carload prices: No. 1 timothy at 30¢@31¢; No. 2 timothy at 28¢@29¢; No. 3 timothy at 26¢@27¢; clover, mixed, at 32¢@33¢; poor and damaged at 31¢@32¢; rye straw at 34¢; oat straw at 32¢. Recept. 12 cases, no straw.

Milk—Carload prices in transit: Spring bran is quoted at 35¢@36¢ for pure, with standard at 35¢@36¢; winter bran at 35¢@36¢; middlings at 35¢@36¢; mixed feed at 34¢@35¢; cottonseed meal at 34¢@35¢; stock feed at 33¢; oat hulls at 16¢; hominy feed at 33¢; gluten feed at 33¢; gluten meal at 34¢; linseed meal at 31¢. Recept. 20 tons.

Oats—Carload prices in transit: Oats are quoted at 30¢@31¢ for fancy 40 to 42 pounds, 50¢@51¢ for fancy 38 to 40 pounds; 50¢@51¢ for regular 38 to 40 pounds; 50¢@51¢ for regular 36 to 38 pounds; 50¢@51¢ for regular 34 to 36 pounds. Oatmeal, for 90 pounds in sacks, rolled, 32¢; cut and ground 42¢. Recept. oats, 8999 bushels.

Potatoes—Green Mts. 15¢@16¢ per 100-pound bag; Spauldings, 13¢@14¢; cobblers, 12¢@13¢; sweets, 11¢@12¢ per hundred. Recept. 21,700 bushels.

Poultry—Northern and eastern chickens, large, 35¢@40¢; medium, 28¢@30¢; squabs, 30¢ to 40¢ per dozen; western boxes 30¢@32¢; large, 20¢@22¢; medium, 25¢@27¢; fowls, large, 31¢@32¢; medium, 30¢@32¢; small, 25¢@28¢; western barrels large fowls, 29¢@30¢; medium, 28¢@30¢; small, 25¢@28¢; chickens, large, 26¢@28¢; medium, 25¢@27¢; live, 30¢@32¢; live, 28¢@30¢; 28¢@30¢. Recept. poultry, 75 packages.

Refined sugar—The American and Revere quote granulated and fine as a basis at 6.10¢ per pound, less 2 per cent for cash.

Vegetables—Beets, 75¢@81¢ box; cabbage, 12¢@13¢ box; celery, 11¢@12¢ box; carrots, 10¢@11¢ box; cucumbers, 5¢@6¢ box; eggplant, 4¢@5¢ box; lettuce, 75¢@81¢ box; peppers, 35¢@40¢ box; radishes, 11¢@12¢ box; squash, 5¢@6¢ box; tomatoes, 10¢@11¢ box; turnips, 10¢@11¢ box; white cabbage, 1¢ per 100-pound bag; rutabagas, 14¢@15¢ sack, 15¢@16¢ sack; cauliflower, 12¢@13¢ box; parsnips, 11¢@12¢ box; spinach, 10¢@11¢ box; string beans, 32¢@34¢ basket.

FOREIGN MAIL CLOSING

Mails for foreign countries will close at the Central Post Office in Boston at the following hours:

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 1
Cuba, 12 noon, 4 and 9 p. m.
Newfoundland (except parcel post) and St. Pierre and Miquelon, 5:30 p. m.
Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Germany, Lithuania, Latvia, Estonia and Finland, 9 p. m.; registered, 7:45 p. m.; parcel post for Norway, Sweden and Denmark 3 p. m. SS. United States.

Grenada, St. Vincent, Trinidad, Ciudad, Bolivar and Guiana 9 p. m., registered 7:45 p. m. SS. Mayaro.
Yucatan and Campeche, also specially addressed for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba 9 p. m., registered 7:45 p. m. parcel post for the Mexican states of Campeche, Chiapas, Guerrero, Hidalgo, Mexico, Morelos, Oaxaca, Puebla, Tlaxcala, Vera-Cruz and Yucatan 3 p. m. SS. Yucatan.

South Brail, Argentina, Uruguay and Paraguay 9 p. m., registered 7:45 p. m. SS. American Legion.
Haiti (except Cape Haiti and Port de Paix), Canal Zone, Panama, Salvador points, etc., Nicaragua (except east coast), Amalapa City, Choluteca; also points, etc. for Nacome, Tegucigalpa and Yucatan in Honduras, Cauca and Marine Dept. (Colombia), Ecuador and letter mail for Peru (except Iquitos), Bolivia and Chile; also specially addressed for other parts of Honduras and letter mail for Salvador 9 p. m., registered 7:45 p. m. SS. Gen. G. W. Goodrich.

THURSDAY, MARCH 2
Cuba, 12 noon, 4 and 9 p. m.
Yucatan, via Yarmouth, 12 noon.
Newfoundland (except parcel post) and St. Pierre and

BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

SHORT INTEREST
FORCED TO COVER
IN STOCK MARKETAdvance in Securities Prices Is
Stimulated by Further Rise
in Exchange Rates

The short interest in the New York stock market hurriedly covered its contracts at the opening of today's session as many popular issues made early gains of one to three points. Leaders of the advance, which was stimulated by the further rise of British exchange, included Gulf States Steel, prominent equipments, oils and several of the rails, notably Canadian Pacific.

Sugars and food specialties extended yesterday's substantial gains. National Biscuit, rising three points. Market Street Railway prior preferred was the only reactionary issue, falling 1 1/2 points.

Equipments and Steels Up

Fears of an early money flurry, due to March 1 payments, were groundless, call loans opening at 4 1/2 per cent.

Equipments, including steels and motors and their subsidiaries continued to move forward with shipplings. Gains of 1 to 3 points were made by Kelsey Wheel, Crucible, Republic, Vanadium, New York Air Brake, Pierce Arrow issues 1 to 2 points from their early highest. Meantime the equipments, leathers, sugars and public utility shares crept steadily upward. New York Air Brake gained 5 points, Lima Locomotive and South Porto Rico Sugar 4, National Cloak & Suit 3 1/2, Leathers Brothers "A" 3 and Columbia Gas 1 1/2.

Some Vigorous Selling

Reduction of the short interest in the motors rendered them sensitive to pressure, and vigorous selling carried down the Studebaker, Chandler and Pierce Arrow issues 1 to 2 points from their early highest. Meantime the equipments, leathers, sugars and public utility shares crept steadily upward. New York Air Brake gained 5 points, Lima Locomotive and South Porto Rico Sugar 4, National Cloak & Suit 3 1/2, Leathers Brothers "A" 3 and Columbia Gas 1 1/2.

Bond Issues Up

Domestic bond issues superseded those of foreign origin in today's increasingly active bond market. Over a score of rails and utilities were higher by substantial fractions to almost 3 points.

The New Missouri, Kansas & Texas series, Missouri Pacific, St. Louis & San Francisco, Chicago & Eastern Illinois, Kansas City Southern, Denver & Rio Grande, Northern Pacific, Great Northern, Chicago Great Western, New York, Brooklyn Transit 7 1/2 points and Market Street Railway 6 1/2, but Third Avenue adjustments were heavy.

Tokyo 5s were strongest of the international issues, gaining 2 points, and Cuban Republic 5s rose 1 1/2. Liberty bonds were steady, with extensive trading in the 3rd and 4th 4 1/2s.

FREIGHT BUSINESS

SHOWS INCREASE

The increases in the number of carloads of freight shipped have been so substantial and persistent since the opening of the year 1922, says the Railway Age, as to constitute a very persuasive indication that general business is reviving.

Not only did the number of carloads of freight shipped increase in every week from that ended Jan. 7 to that ended Feb. 4, but in each of these weeks the total shipments were larger than in the corresponding weeks of 1921. The total freight car loadings in the four weeks ended Feb. 4, 1922, were 2,956,766 as compared with 2,812,637 in the corresponding weeks of 1921, an increase of 144,129. While the total number of cars loaded with freight in these weeks was somewhat less than in 1920, it was larger than in 1919 and, in fact, seems to have been larger than in other previous years.

The most significant feature of this increase in shipments was that it was due to an increase in the number of cars loaded with most kinds of commodities. In the four weeks ended Feb. 4 there was an increase of 11,000 carloads in the corresponding weeks of last year, of 33,810 cars in shipments of grain, 24,660 cars in shipments of live stock, 17,566 in shipments of coal, 129,476 in shipments of merchandise, and 1,062 in shipments of miscellaneous commodities. Shipments of coke showed a decline of 11,000 carloads, shipments of forest products a decline of 4,456 carloads, and shipments of ore a decline of 16,000 carloads.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS

The St. Joseph Lead Company

The St. Joseph Lead Company for the year ended Dec. 31, 1921, shows a year after charges, depreciation and depletion of \$188,011, compared with a surplus of \$201,428, equivalent to \$1.44 a share on the \$12.44-12.52 stock (\$10 par) in 1920.

Lima Locomotive's Year

The Lima Locomotive Works for the year ended Dec. 31, 1921, report net income after charges, depreciation and depletion of \$1,375,979 compared with \$1,074,770 in 1920.

NEW YORK STOCKS

Last

Open High Low Mar. 1 Feb. 28

Adams Express... 63 62 61 63

Alcoa... 15 14 13 15

Aluminum... 10 9 8 10

Am. Can... 10 9 8 10

Am. Cel. Corp... 10 9 8 10

Am. Chem. & Mfg... 10 9 8 10

Am. C. & P... 10 9 8 10

Am. Engrg. & Shipbuilding... 10 9 8 10

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One Way \$42.52 Round Trip \$78.33
Meals and Stateroom Both Included
Full Information or Reservations
Solicitor Every Tuesday, Saturday, & P. M.

MERCHANTS & MINERS
TRANSPORTATION CO
ESTABLISHED 1884

Box 3, Northern Ave.
Boston, Mass. Tel.
Congress 8180

BETWEEN
San Francisco
AND
"BAY CITY"
Sacramento

 Full Rate Steamers
"FORT SUMNER"
"CAPITAL CITY"

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CALIFORNIA TRANSPORTATION COMPANY

ATHLETICS

OXFORD HAS SIX
BLUES FOR CREW

President T. D. Raikes Introduces the Idea of Having a Second Squad in Training

OXFORD, Eng. (Special).—In addition to A. P. M. Durand (Magdalen) who rowed in 1920 but not in 1921, Oxford has six old rowing blues still in residence. These are T. D. Raikes, president, Merton; S. Earl, Magdalen; G. O. Nickalls, Magdalen; P. Mallam, Queens; M. H. Ellis, Keble; W. H. Porritt, Magdalen (Cox). Ellis is not rowing this year owing to examinations.

The trial heats of last term were quite successful, the times being over 20s. less than those of 1920. However, Raikes had several difficulties to overcome owing to many changes in his boat and to the fact that many of the Old Blues did not take their seats during the first fortnight of this term. With the exception of G. H. Barter, Merton, why in his second year, the crew is entirely composed of Old Blues and freshers. At one time it seemed likely that M. E. Olmsted, Magdalen, who rowed for three years in the Harvard boat, and Durand, would row in this year's boat. Both of them are heavy men, being well over 13 stone, but Olmsted, although a powerful oar, has not acquired that neatness which so characterizes English rowing, while Durand was not so effective as his weight required. Raikes has introduced this year for the first time the idea of having a second crew in training. Though this has been the custom for many years in American universities it is the first time that it has been done here. This takes up a lot of Raikes' time but it gives valuable experience to men who may be forming the crews of the future.

There seems to be an unfortunate lack of weight in the middle of the boat, W. E. C. Jones, Magdalen, last year's president, being badly missed at 5. Last year's 4, 5, 6 averaged 13 stone 6 pounds, while this year they average nearly a stone less. A. V. Campbell, stroke, a fresher, came up from 120 with a very fine rowing record, having stroked for the last two years the Eton eight which won the Ladies' Plate at Henley. He gives life and rhythm to the crew and although slightly inclined to fall away from his oar in the finish he is easily the best stroke in the variety.

G. Milling, Merton, No. 7, is also a fresher, but he comes from Radley and so has had considerable experience. Being a very neat oar he has been able to take over Nickalls' place of last year with success although his wing is a little doubtful.

D. T. Raikes, Merton, president, No. 6, being the only member over 13 stone and a really hard worker, is the backbone of the crew. He has a beautiful forward position while preparing for the drive. Early in the term he was inclined to "clip" his finish, but has now got over this trouble.

G. O. Nickalls, Magdalen, secretary, No. 5, has changed his seat several times this term, rowing on both bow and stroke sides, but seems to be now fixed at No. 5. He is rowing much better than last year, and makes full use of his powerful build. He has a good drive from the stretcher and is a real hard worker.

G. H. Barter, Exeter, No. 4, coming from a non-rowing school, has only had a little over a year on the river. Nevertheless he is already one of the most finished oars in the crew. Early in the term his finish was not at all neat, but he has improved rapidly and now has one of the best body swings in the boat. Although not very experienced he did good work in trials last term.

S. Earl, Magdalen, No. 3, is the only man who occupies the same seat as last year. He is a neat and experienced oar, this being his third year in the variety boat. Although nearly half a century lighter than last year, he puts in a great deal of hard work.

A. C. Irvine, Merton, No. 2, was captain of boats at Shrewsbury last year, and like many post-war Shrewsbury oarsmen, he is inclined to shoot his slide. Though rather slow in the water he is powerful.

P. Mallam, Queens, bow, rowed two last year. He is considered by some experts to be the best bow that Oxford has had for several years. He has improved greatly since last year. W. H. Porritt, Magdalen, coxswain, has coxed the boat for the last two years and although he was blamed by some critics for his slow start last year, it would be difficult to choose a more reliable man from the variety.

The crew as a whole has a good, easy style, and shows signs of having real pace later on. They are sharp into the water and are not lacking in "stroke." Although the lightest crew since 1919, having an average weight of only 12 stone, they are very fast, and if only they can last the course their prospects should be excellent. It has been objected that Raikes has sacrificed weight and power to style in choosing his crew. Whether this is a fault or not can only be decided on the day of the race.

Mr. G. G. Drinkwater, Wadham, an Old Blue who has been coaching lately, is to be congratulated on the way in which he has brought the crew on. When the crew's headquarters are moved on March 1 to Bourne End their training should be quite far advanced. E. D. Horsfall, the famous Magdalen stroke, will then take on the training until March 15. On that day they will move to Putney, when Mr. G. P. Rowe, who did such admirable work last year, will add the finishing touches.

A secondary rowing interest this year is the torpedo or "toggery," which are intercollegiate races. However, no one who has rowed in the college first summer starts on sliding seats or has taken part in the variety trial eight races nor participate, and so they are not quite so important as "toggles," when all the best oars in the college are in the boat.

will be from Feb. 23 to March 1 inclusive, and so it is rather difficult to give any accurate prophecy of the probable results.

Early in the practices it seemed likely that New College I would develop into a really good crew, but they have failed to come on as expected, and must necessarily likely that Christ Church, who have a very good eight, will stay top of the river. They may perhaps be challenged by Worcester who, although the second smallest college, are third on the river and may rise even higher as they have a very fast though inexperienced crew. Although Magdalen always have many ready-made oarsmen coming into residence each year and seven of their last "toggery" have had previous rowing experience while only three of Worcester's had rowed before October, it does not seem likely that Magdalen will rise, as their boat does not travel well between the strokes. Balliol, the fifth on the river, have an excellent boat and despite a certain shortness they should rise higher, while Corpus Christi, Brasenose, and Wadham should all do well. The weights and positions of the probable varsity crew are as follows:

	Stone	Lbs.
Bow. P. Mallam, Queens.....	12	3
2. A. C. Irvine, Merton.....	12	3
3. S. Earl, Magdalen.....	11	13
4. G. H. Barter, Exeter.....	12	3
5. G. O. Nickalls, Magdalen.....	12	6 1/2
6. D. T. Raikes, Merton.....	13	4 1/2
7. G. Milling, Merton.....	11	6 1/2
Stroke. W. H. Porritt, Magdalen.....	3	9

BOODY HOUSE NO. 1
TAKES FIRST PLACE

Leads Second Night With a Mark of 2596

TOLEDO, Ohio, March 1 (Special).—The American Bowling Congress tournament has yet to develop a possible contender for high honors following the second night's bowling. Three local squads rolling in shifts last night failed to score formidably although the Boody House No. 1 did go into the first place with a mark of 2596. Knights of Columbus No. 1 finished in runner-up position for the evening and tournament with 2576.

The feature of the bowling was easily the performance of J. Stapleton of the K. C. No. 2. Stapleton slumped badly in the first game but finished strong with 213 and 221. His total was 594. Stapleton's team mates, however, were unable to reach the 500 circle and the five finished well down.

Stapleton tied with O. Czelusta of the K. C. No. 4 team for the best display of steady bowling. Each completed a game with five straight strikes. Czelusta's total of 222 stood as the best for a single frame.

Several fives turned in unusually low scores. The Tabernilla team's total was particularly low, being 1544. W. Weideman's mark of 248 for three games is believed to approach the A. B. C. tournament record.

This afternoon individual and double teams are scheduled to roll for the first time. In the evening three local five-man squads appear, the main attraction being eight rotary club fives.

MISS MUMFORD AND
MISS R. NEWTON WIN

Miss Isabelle Mumford and Miss Rosamond Newton won the prizes offered by Mrs. G. W. Wightman in the annual women's draw doubles lawn tennis tournament held yesterday and today on the Longwood covered courts at Chestnut Hill. One of the semi-final matches was played off yesterday morning, Mrs. S. M. Felton and Mrs. Charles Magrane progressing in the finals.

This morning's playing included one semi-final match and the finals. In the match between Miss Mumford and Miss Newton and Mrs. Kenneth Billings and Mrs. William Endicott, the former won 6-4, 6-1. Miss Mumford and Miss Newton, in the finals, defeated Mrs. Felton and Mrs. Magrane 6-1, 6-0, in a contest much closer than the score would show, for although Miss Newton played a brilliant game, Miss Mumford showed unusual skill in placing the ball, their opponents put up a strong battle and lost by several unfortunate serves. The summary:

SEMI-FINAL ROUND
Miss Isabelle Mumford and Miss Rosamond Newton defeated Mrs. Kenneth Billings and Mrs. William Endicott, 6-4, 6-1.

FINAL ROUND
Miss Isabelle Mumford and Miss Rosamond Newton defeated Mrs. S. M. Felton and Mrs. Charles Magrane, 6-1, 6-0.

Dates for Power Boat Racing
BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 28.—The complete racing schedule of the International Power Boat Union for 1932 was announced here today following the election of R. H. Sidway of Buffalo as chairman of the union. The dates are: Previa, July 1-3; Milwaukee, July 14-16; Put-in-Bay, July 19-21; Hamilton, Ont., Aug. 17-19; Detroit, Aug. 25-29; Toronto, Sept. 4-6. Committee chairmen appointed were: Racing, F. G. Erickson, Toronto; rules, H. A. Pearson, Lakewood, O.; membership, Humphrey Birge, Buffalo; finance, Sheldon Clark, Chicago.

Newark and Jersey City Open at Home
NEW YORK, March 1 (Special).—Newark and Jersey City will open the new International League baseball season on April 19 at home, according to the schedule just announced. Newark will open with Syracuse in a four-game series, while Jersey City will entertain Buffalo. Other opening games will be Rochester at Baltimore and Toronto at Boston. The season will end on Sept. 24, with Reading at Newark and Baltimore at Jersey City.

Brown Swimmers Have Easy Time
PROVIDENCE, Feb. 28.—Syracuse swimmers failed to win a single event in the meet at the University of Rhode Island, defeated 46 to 1. The Brown men were never forced to exert themselves, Waterman of Syracuse being the only man to get a second position. Rindley, next to D. B. Jones in the 50-yard swim.

Stock Leaves for Texas
MOBILE, Ala., March 1.—Milton Stock, third baseman of the St. Louis Cardinals, whose home is in Mobile, has left for Ocala, Tex., to report to his team training at that place.

GRANITES WIN
FROM AURA LEE

Obtain a Four-Goal Lead in the First of Two-Game Series

TORONTO, Ont., Feb. 28 (Special).—The Granites who finished in second place in the regular schedule of the Senior Ontario Hockey Association obtained a four-goal lead in the first of the two-game series for the championship against the Aura Lee Club which finished first, tonight winning the game, 6 to 2. The margin indicates the relative strength of the two teams on the night's play and unless there is a big reversal of form in the game on Friday the Granites will win the championship and enter the play-off for the Allan Cup.

The game was not featured by the class of hockey expected in such an important game, the play being largely that of an individual nature, although the winners, at times, displayed some teamwork. Thompson in goal for the losers was a host in himself and had it not been for his good performance in the nets the margin would have been greater. His outburst frequently penetrated on top of him, Jeffrey who played for the first time in six weeks was the star for the winners although Sullivan who scored three goals and Munro and Fox on the defense were strong.

The score at the end of the first period was 3 to 2 for the ultimate winners and the second period was scoreless. Granites scored three goals in the final period. The summary:

GRANITES	AURA LEE
Watson, Iw.....	rw Rodden, Stephenson
Romeril, Sullivan, C.....	C. Burch, Meeking
Jeffery, McCaffery, rw.....	rw Rutherford
Monro, M.....	rd Hogarth
Fox, rd.....	Conacher
Collet, Anderson, s.....	s Thompson
Score—Granites 6, Aura Lee 2. Goals—Sullivan 3, Fox, Munro, Watson for Granites; Conacher, Burch for Aura Lee. Referee—Leo, Toronto. Time—Three 20m. periods.	

OREGON AGGIES
DOUBLE WINNER

PULLMAN, Wash., Feb. 28 (Special).—Oregon Agricultural College took both games of the series with the State College of Washington in games played here last night and this afternoon. The score of the first game was 32 to 19, while the State College held them closer in the second game, the score being 29 to 20.

The O. A. C. team was the fastest that the Cougars have faced this season and both games were hard fought. Time and again the O. A. C. broke through the W. S. C. defense, the former playing a close guarding game and breaking up the offense work of the Cougars in turn. The summary:

OREGON AG.	WASH. STATE
Stinson, Iw.....	rw Herrington
A. Gill, rd.....	rd Loomis
Richard, Iw.....	rd Sorenson, Clara
E. Gill, rd.....	rd Sayers, McCarty
Score—Oregon Agricultural College 32, State College of Washington 19. Goals from floor—A. Gill 2, Stinson 2, E. Gill 2 for Oregon Aggies; Loomis 2, Sayers 2, Loomis for Washington State. Goals from foul—Stinson 6 for Oregon Aggies; Loomis 4 for Washington State. Referee—W. Mulligan. Time—Two 20m. periods.	

Second Game
OREGON AG. WASH. STATE
Stinson, Iw.....

Score—Oregon Agricultural College 29, State College of Washington 20. Goals from floor—A. Gill 7, Stinson 3, Hjelte 3 for Oregon Aggies; Loomis 2, Sayers 2, Loomis for Washington State. Goals from foul—Stinson 3 for O. A. C.; Loomis 8 for W. S. C. Referee—W. Mulligan. Time—Two 20m. periods.

Chicago Americans' Spring List
CHICAGO, March 1.—Practice games for the Chicago Americans will be held today, include 15 with the New York Giants, a game with the University of Texas of which E. A. Falk, brilliant footballer, is an outstanding player, and a half dozen games with minor league clubs. Except for a pair of contests at the Polo Grounds with the Giants on April 8 and 9, the pre-season contests will be in the south.

Yale Football Meeting
NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 28.—A midwinter meeting for football candidates for next fall was held tonight at the Yale Club. About 80 men were present and listened to addresses by Head Coach T. A. D. Jones, Capt. Ralph E. Jordan and Trainer J. C. Mack. The speakers outlined the work which the men will keep in condition for the rest of the winter and spoke generally of the plan for spring practice.

Lafayette Players Get Gold Footballs
ASTON, Pa., March 1 (Special).—Members of the undefeated Lafayette College football team have been given gold footballs. Engraved on the balls were the scores of the games with Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania and Lafayette and the words "Eastern Champions." Dean Albert K. Heckel also received a gold football, a gift of the team, in appreciation of his work during the season.

Morrison Brothers on Way
OWENSBORO, Ky., March 1.—John Morrison, Pittsburgh National pitcher, and his brother, Philip, obtained from the Southern League near the close of last season, have signed their contracts and are en route to Hot Springs, Ark., for spring training. They will stop at Baden, Ind., for a day or two, they said, before leaving their homes here yesterday.

Davis Signs Up
MOBILE, Ala., March 1.—Frank Davis, one of the regular pitchers of the St. Louis Browns, has signed a contract, according to Manager Les Fohl. Davis was late in reporting to the training camp and was regarded as a holdout to some extent, although there was no change in his contract.

Lamb Satisfied
JOPLIN, Mo., March 1.—Lynn Lamb, who was sent to the Louisville Club of the American Association by the St. Louis Browns at the close of last season, has come to terms with the Cardinals and will report to St. Louis, Feb. 13, for training, he announced here today.

PROHIBITION URGED
FOR ALL CANADA

Temperance Workers Condemn Provincial Liquor Business

MONTREAL (Special Correspondence).—Condemnation of the liquor policy of the provincial government was voiced at the forty-second annual convention of the Dominion Alliance, held in Montreal.

"Surely the deliverance of the Hon. L. A. Taschereau, Premier of the Province of Quebec during the present session of the Legislature," said President S. J. Carter, in his address, "in which he so warmly defended and eulogized the government liquor business, almost solely on the ground of the handsome profits financially derived therefrom, was shocking to our moral sensibilities, and brought to our cheeks the blush of shame."

Reviewing events of the last few years in relation to efforts to solve the liquor problem, Mr. Carter emphasized the disappointment experienced by the temperance party by the reversal of the prohibition regime established under the government of Sir Lomer Gouin, and the subsequent re-appointment of Premier Taschereau. "At the time of its enactment we regarded the act as a retrograde step, and nine months of its operation have but strengthened the conviction," said the speaker.

The Dominion Alliance had immediately seen the danger arising out of the fact that profits made on sales would constitute a temptation to make the business a great revenue producer. Surely the speech of the Premier alluded to, made it apparent the government had succumbed to the temptation, said Mr. Carter. In the light of past history it might reasonably be concluded that these large sales would mean increased drunkenness, which conclusion was justified by police records and other reliable information.

Border run-running business, in which this Province is made a base of operations, was also referred to by the president, and he felt that in the Quebec Liquor Act ground had been lost, so that things were drifting back to where they had been many years ago. He urged that the temperance people should not tamely submit to these conditions, but should continue to educate the rising generation as to the evils of intemperance.

The alliance reaffirmed its adherence to the idea of prohibition as the only effective means of dealing with the liquor traffic, and also pledged on record its disapproval of the Quebec Liquor Act, which by making the traffic a governmental enterprise, perpetuated the evil, and made all partners in it. Another resolution condemned the action of the government in making a revenue producer of a traffic which was detrimental to the economic, social and moral welfare of the people. The alliance further urged on record in favor of a Dominion Prohibition Act, holding that the amendment of the Constitution had proved the most effective method of realizing prohibition in the United States.

Bowdoin and Colby in Tie
WATERVILLE, Me., Feb. 28.—Colby and Bowdoin hockey teams played a 1 to 1 tie this afternoon. The teams were evenly matched, with Capt. G. B. Vale '24 and S. P. Huhn Jr. '25 excelling for Colby and F. H. Plaisard '24 starring for Bowdoin.

Gar Jr. II Again a Victor.
KEY WEST, Fla., Feb. 28.—Garfield Wood's Gar Jr. II won the express cruiser Havana-Key West race today, defeating Carl Fisher of Bowdoin. Gar Jr. II's average speed for the run was 21 1/2 miles an hour.

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A Literary Letter

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THE HOME FORUM

Cushion Plants

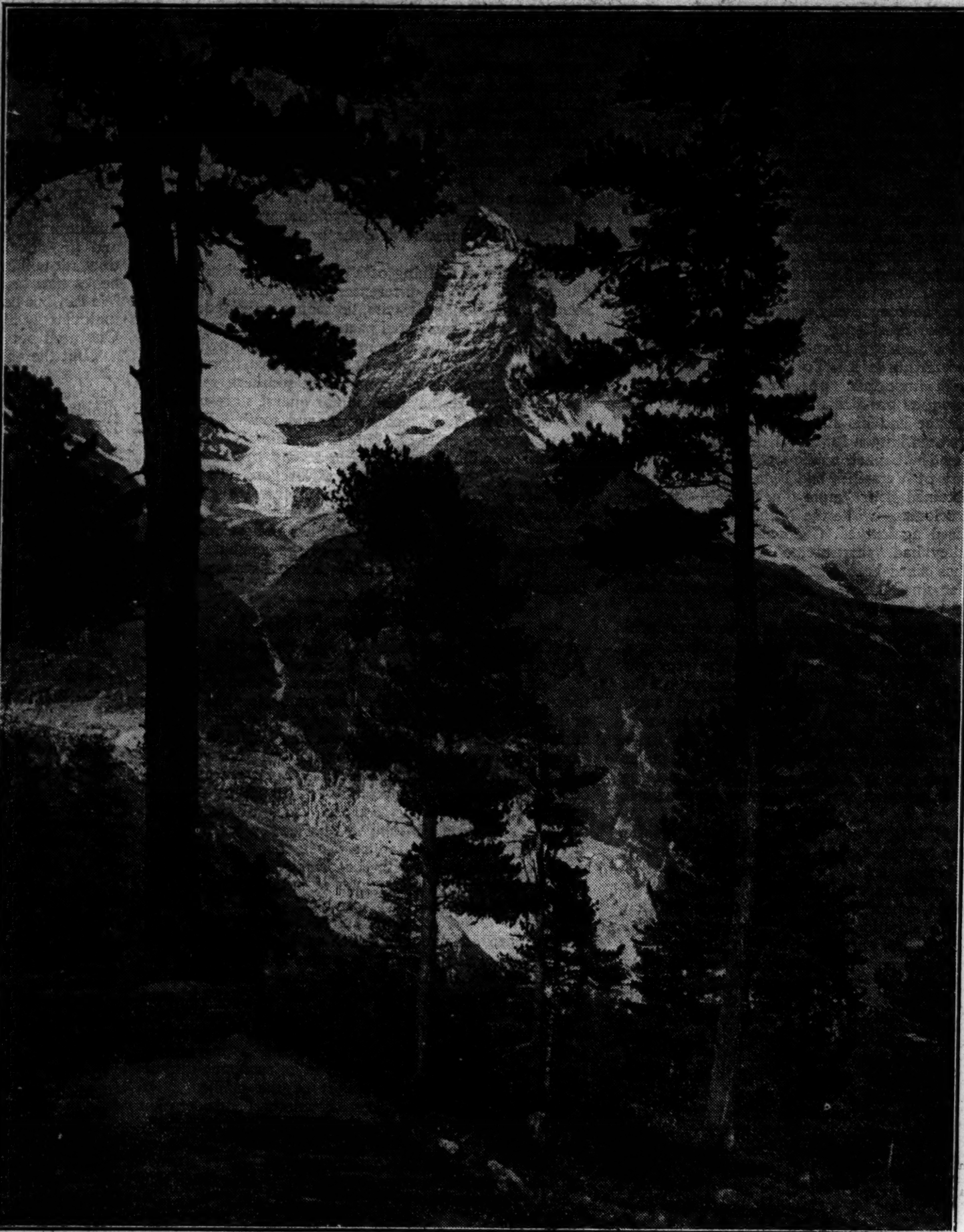
On the lofty mountains of the world there has developed among plants a curious habit—that of the cushion, or sponge. When the forest is left behind, then come we to the true Alpine region. There is the moorland, in Asia ablaze with dwarf rhododendrons; the Alpine turf, jeweled with flowers; and finally, still higher, the scree, reaching up to the snow line. It is on the scree that we find these cushion plants. Few plants grow here. Conditions are unfavorable and there are few insect visitors to pollinate the flowers. How to combat climatic extremes is the problem. For warmth, they do what animals do under like conditions—they huddle together. And lo! the problem is solved in all its aspects. The fallen leaves of last year, compressed and hidden below the surface, soak up and retain moisture as a sponge, thus affording sufficient protection against drought. Roots, stem and flowers are packed round with foliage; the leaves themselves are covered with silken hairs, or are of flannelly texture; and are thereby protected against too great loss of heat. Finally, where a single plant would be lost in the wilderness of drab rock among which these plants flourish, a hundred packed tightly together cannot be ignored. Often the flowers are brightly colored, and the hemispherical cushions become very conspicuous objects. Small insects therefore easily pierce these bulging flower clusters, glued like sponges to the rock, and visit them.

That this method of attracting the attention of would-be visitors is successful may be inferred from a study of such common plants as the daisy, cornflower, or dandelion. These are all in reality, compound flowers, consisting of very many flowerlets gathered into a symmetrical head, the better to be seen. The enormous number and variety of these composite flowers argues that the method is a good one.

Apart from their similar habit, developed under stress of similar requirements, the cushion plants bear no relation to one another, but are drawn from all classes of flowering plants. Saxifrage, primula and forget-me-not, besides many other species, adopt this strange form. They grow glued to the rock, on high mountains in all parts of the world, just as sponges grow on rocks at the bottom of the deep sea.

The most glorious of all such plants is the Asiatic forget-me-not, known as *Myosotis Hookeri*, after the famous botanist, Sir Joseph Hooker. On the steep slopes of the Himalayan and Chinese mountains it grows, bathed in the chill mist which swirls across the passes. What a wonderful sight it is, seen for the first time!

Imagine a large bath sponge, gripped to the rock. The spongy tissue is represented by the little spoon-shaped leaves, lined with silken hairs, fast in each other's embrace. These glistening leaves are wrapped yet more closely round the hidden stems. The sponge holes, on the other hand, are represented by azure blue flowers, sprinkled over the surface of the hemisphere. How they glow, and sparkle in this



"The Matterhorn from the Riffel Path above Zermatt"

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desert of rock! Jewels of the first water! They seem to color the rock with a film of sapphire, twinkling in the bursts of sunshine like stars. Surely this is the most lovely rock plant in the world!

It has been asserted that at high altitudes blue is the prevailing color among flowers; the gentians are cited in support of this statement. But the next vast family of saxifrages, which are yellow, or occasionally red, do not support this view. As a matter of fact, on barren cliffs yellow is at least as conspicuous as blue. That there are a number of fine blue flowers on the loftiest mountains is undeniable—blue poppies, blue primulas, blue gentians and others. Red—pure red, that is, such as scarlet, is either extremely rare, or absent altogether; crimson, however, is met with in a few flowers. On the whole, yellows and blues prevail; and of the latter the purest, most enchanting color belongs to *Myosotis Hookeri*.

Poets' Pronunciation

Sir,—Permit an unrepentant Victorian to enter his protest against the present habit of making real a monosyllable; idea and ideal dissyllables. Bars trained in the music of Addison's hymn:

What though no real voice nor sound Amidst their radiant orbs be found, and of Milton's majestic line:

Answering his great idea. Up he rode,

find the new cadences thin by comparison, fit only for "scrammel pipes of wretched straw." True, one was not long of finding instances like Browning's:

However, if I pleased to spend Real wishes on myself—say, three—I know at least what one should be, or Matthew Arnold's:

And strange and vain the earthly turmoil grows, And near and real the charm of thy repose;

but it never occurred to me that in either place real was to be pronounced reel. The extra syllable seemed to add liveliness to Browning's line; emphasis to Arnold's. Now I live in daily fear of seeing real as a final syllable rhymed to feel or squeal!—Yours, etc., T. S. Omond, in "The Outlook" (London).

Oread

Whirl up, sea— Whirl your pointed pines, Splash your great pines On our rocks, Hurl your green oars us, Cover us with your pools of Br. "—H. D.

Spring Obligations

Every year I determine to do certain things in the spring. This year I must surely do them. There is a hedge I know, in a meadow, under which one finds white violets. I must go there. Daffodils, too. I know of four certain spots for daffodils; not the splendid yellow lilies (as they can grow to be) of the London shops—the stately and distinguished "Sir Watkin Wynne" and so forth—but the daffodils of the meadows, short and sturdy, fluttering in the winds of March, all bending their lovely heads together. One at least, and I hope two, of these I shall visit.

I shall find my first primroses on the banks of a stream about two miles away. And one day I must do a little digging. . . . In order (a) to get a smell of the earth, and (b) to be in the company of a robin once more. No other toil, I have observed, so bridges the gulf. . . . Between men and robins as digging—turning over the soil. Chopping wood is not bad; but digging is the best. I know that after two minutes of spade work a robin will arrive on the scene and establish himself in the stable, so to speak. Where he comes from will be one mystery, and how he learnt that I was there will be another. But he will arrive; the marconigraph of the birds will be in action, their spy system will again do its work.

There is a copse which the woodmen have been clearing this winter. You know, of course, what this means. It means that in May the bluebells will flood it like an azure sea. Not that I shall wait until May to go there, for the anemones come first, and the primroses, and now and then an early thrush flies scolding from her nest among the faggots; but it is going to be the best bluebell site about here. I know a cowslip field, too. There is no need to pick any of the other flowers except the violets; all the others are more satisfying as they grow. But cowslips must be picked. You pick them until you have a big enough bunch to bury your face in. Then you bury your face in it. That is one of the rules of Spring, and if ever it was broken, it shall not be this year.

And I must see about erecting the owl box at once, because I can think of nothing more fascinating than to have a family of owls growing up close to the house, and to watch their ghostly parents conveying food to them. I do not say, of course, that a pair of owls will come merely because a home is provided; but they may. Anyway, it must not be my fault that they do not.—E. V. Lucas, in "Cloud and Silver."

He who travels to Zermatt along the banks of the Visp, that turbulent half-stream, half river, filling the valley below with its wide surface, leaping and dashing among huge blocks of rock above, in its precipitate descent, finds himself all at once facing a great pyramid of rock and ice. It is the Matterhorn. He has left the river foaming in its narrow ravine below and, still climbing has entered a path which is leading him into the very heart of the Alpine world.

Giant among giants in this home of the glacier, the mighty Matterhorn drives her ice wedge far into the sky. Beautiful always, standing like a sentinel with her lesser brethren, the Theodule Glacier and the Breithorn, above the village of Zermatt, the Matterhorn must ever be a source of wonder to the stranger.

Beautiful always, but surely never more beautiful than when the rising or setting sun catches her white clad summit and against a deepening sky turns it to pink, well-nigh perhaps to crimson. At such times even the children in the pine-clad valley beneath, must stop in their play and lift eager faces to gaze on her with amazement and delight.

Aldrich Making a Call

"For many years he had been wont to visit more or less regularly the editorial room which still claimed his name and fame as one of its treasured possessions. Perched upon the edge of a chair, as if about to take flight, he would often linger by the hour, to the delight of his listeners. His caustic wit played around every topic of conversation. He did not disdain the veriest 'shop-talk' concerning printers' errors and the literary fashions of the hour. 'Look at those boys!' he exclaimed once, as he picked up an illustrated periodical containing the portraits of a couple of that month's beardless novelists. 'When I began to write, we waited twenty years before we had our pictures printed; but nowadays these young fellows have themselves photographed before they even sit down to write their book.' Himself a fastidious composer and reviser, Mr. Aldrich was severely critical of current magazine literature. 'That was a well-written essay,' he once said of an Atlantic contribution which he liked, 'but you will find that you used a superfluous "of" upon the second page.' It was very rarely that he praised a contemporary poem.—Bliss Perry, in "Park Street Papers."

Law is beneficence acting by rule.—Burke.

A Night in the Sudd

At Tonga the Nile is perhaps three miles across, of which two and a half miles are sudd. Farther south it broadens out, till it really becomes an elongated lake 300 miles long, and in places more than 50 miles broad from bank to bank; a lake, not of water, except for one narrow channel and an odd pool or two, but of floating vegetation, papyrus (looking, with its slender stem and fluffy head, not unlike an enormous dandelion clock colored green), and gigantic reeds. Such is the sudd. It is no respecter of persons; it baffled the Pharaohs; it checked the southward march of Rome; for generations it laid the seal of mystery upon the upper reaches of the Nile; and, snapping its myriad fingers at the gentleman who made the wood station a year or so ago, it slowly and deliberately closed up his passage.

Then our boat came along. We had to have wood to take us up the 300-mile passage to Shambe, throughout which the sudd is so wide that no wood station is conceivable, and we had taken all there was at previous wood stations. So we left one barge at Tonga, to be retrieved again after loading, and late in the evening, nosed calmly into the channel. For a mile or so all went well; then we came up against a wall of sudd. It was only about 300 yards across, with an open pool in the centre and a wide lake beyond lying under the bank, where burned the solitary light of the wood station, a glimmering materialization of the proverb, "so near, and yet so far." Indeed, it looked easy enough as, with a barge each side, we advanced boldly into the green mass; and we had changed when the boat was brought to a full stop within five yards. Even then we amateurs talked glibly of being through in half an hour; but the Egyptian reis in charge of navigation and the English engineer knew better. They took counsel together, and effected a strategic retirement into clear water, where they unhooked the barges before returning to the charge with the steamer alone.

The paddles behind thrash furiously, the helmsman pulls madly at the wheel, and once more we push our square prow into the clinging green mass. Not much headway that time. Back her out, and try again in another place. That's better. We must have made nearly 10 yards this time. An unknown bird mocks at us out of the darkness, and the lightning plays derisively along the horizon, while the bull-frogs chant their monotonous chorus, "This is our kingdom. Get out! Get out! Get out!"

We backed out and pushed in,

Fear Powerless

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MUCH is being said today on the subject of fear, ascribing to it practically unlimited powers of depredation. In times of calamity the press may be found urging upon the public the importance of keeping up the morale of the individual and of the community, laying much stress on the dire results of harboring discouragement, worry, anxiety, doubt and the various concomitants of fear, while at the same time it may even print descriptions of disease, crime and disaster, with predictions of even greater catastrophe to follow.

Physicians are coming more and more to recognize the cause of disease as mental; yet they continue to prescribe drugs with, perhaps, a "Don't worry," of a "Be cheerful," thrown in for good measure. Wherein is mankind benefited by transferring supposed power from drafts, exposure and microbes to fear, so long as disease continues to be believed a reality and no antidote is offered for its newly assigned cause? Picture the mental state of a mother whose confidence is in drugs, when told that the desired effect of the remedies prescribed for her sick child may be offset by her fear unless she manages to control it. Against the disease she believes a remedy to exist; but what weapon has she with which to combat this new foe?

To this terrified, confused sense comes Christian Science with its "Peace, be still." In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 411) Mrs. Eddy says: "Always begin your treatment by allaying the fear of patients. Silently reassure them as to their exemption from disease and danger. Watch the result of this simple rule of Christian Science, and you will find that it alleviates the symptoms of every disease. If you succeed in wholly removing the fear, your patient is healed." Thus we see that fear is indeed powerless—a pretender. It therefore has no true claim to place or power. There is no fear in omnipotent Mind, God. Omnipotence precludes anxiety, doubt, worry, fear. God is the one cause, good the one effect; hence the real man, divine Mind's manifestation, cannot be a prey to this false concept of cause. Man's normal activity and being can in no way be affected by it. In other words, we have no reason to be afraid of fear; for God did not make it and does not know it. Though we may

not be able at once to still all fear, we can refuse to concede it power, or let it interfere with our demonstration of Life, Truth and Love as supreme. In the proportion that we recognize the allness of God and the nothingness of whatever is unlike Him, do we gain an apprehension of the truth that makes us free.

While Christian Science designates fear, if entertained, as a cause of sickness, at the same time it shows both fear and sickness to be false beliefs, the opposites of true cause and effect; and Christian Science makes plain the means of overcoming them. In no instance does Mrs. Eddy uncover the nature of evil without reducing it to a negation and revealing how its false claims may be mastered. Never is its hideousness allowed to remain as a reality to the startled sense. That evil is not power is taught from cover to cover of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures." The fact that God is the only Mind, and that He governs His creation in infinite wisdom and love, is the basis from which Christian Scientists are instructed to proceed in the demonstration of good as the only reality. Divine Love antidotes fear. Christian Science shows Love to be practical and ever available.

The growing tendency of the medical faculty and the general public to attribute disease to mental causation forecasts progress in the right direction. So long, however, as they fail to resort to God, the one Mind, for healing, they are but exchanging one shackle for another, and that one more onerous; they are continuing to lean upon the material sense of things.

A concept of God as capable of being turned this way and that by insistent petition would increase fear and necessarily result in a discordant, topsyturvy sense of existence, devoid of order, continuity, justice or peace. What security could one feel in the enactments of such a sovereign? When, in Christian Science, we begin to understand God as inviolable, divine Principle, and man and the universe as the expression of His perfection, the permanency, beauty and peace of true being dawn on our vision, and are reflected in improved surroundings and health.

The healing touch of divine Love is felt in this age. In ever increasing numbers humanity is coming to Christian Science for healing; for Christian Science is proving the truth of Paul's statement: "For God hath not given us the spirit of fear; but of power, and of love, and of a sound mind."

SCIENCE AND HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

By

MARY BAKER EDDY

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 1, 1922

EDITORIALS

The President's Shipping Plan

"I CAN call spirits from the vasty deep," quoth Glendower.

"Why, so can I, or so can any man," retorts Hotspur. "But will they come when you do call for them?"

President Harding has undertaken to call from the vasty deep profits for an American merchant marine which has of late years been so far from profitable that even government officials, injured by war to seeing money by the billions lavishly disbursed, have stood aghast. He hopes to accomplish this by the expenditure in direct subsidies of \$32,000,000, a sum so light in comparison to what the merchant fleet created for wartime needs has cost that the nation may well look upon it with philosophy. The President lays stress upon the fact that this fund is to be drawn from duties, port dues and other sources incident to the operation of the merchant marine, but the source after all is not important. If \$32,000,000 is used for this purpose, taken from sources of revenue hitherto employed for other needs, it will have to be made up. The proposition is simply that the American people shall pay this amount in order to insure a sufficient carrying fleet to meet the needs of their overseas commerce in time of peace and to be available in time of war.

Certain incidental aids to the merchant marine are enumerated by the President, such as the proviso that 50 per cent of the immigrant business shall be carried in American bottoms; that funds received by the sale of the tonnage now held by the Shipping Board may be used as a construction loan fund; that the interstate commerce law be so amended as to permit preferential rail and steamship rates on through shipments in American vessels; a provision for governmental insurance, and sundry other devices which, as a rule, would appeal to the common sense of the nation.

When all is said and done and the President's message is reduced to its lowest terms, it appears merely as a proposition to encourage American shipping by subsidies at \$32,000,000 annually. There arises at once the question as to whether the end sought will be attained. Probably no considerable body of the American people would hesitate at such expenditure if it could assure the maintenance of the American flag on the high seas in a proportion commensurate with the nation's commercial standing. It is a fact that every other great fleet has been built up by the use of government subventions. British maritime supremacy is, of course, a matter of the growth of centuries, but at no time did the British Government fail to add to the natural advantages enjoyed by the British shipowners direct encouragement from the national treasury. The German fleet, obliterated by war but now rapidly coming into new being, was wholly the product of liberal encouragement by the German Imperial Government. If the United States is to meet such competition on the high seas it must meet it in kind.

Like everything else of an international character following the Great War, this problem, too, touches narrowly the question of the debts due the United States by her former allies. There is every indication that the Administration is going to insist on the payment of these debts; there is also every indication that the Fordney tariff bill is intended to make their payment in goods difficult if not impossible. There was a chance that, so far as Great Britain is concerned, a very large share of this payment might come in the form of carrying American goods in British bottoms. Encouragement of a United States merchant fleet naturally discourages this method of meeting these international obligations.

What the President has had to say about correcting those features of the shipping act which make difficult the operation of American ships in competition with those of foreign nations is wholly laudable. But it will probably bring down upon him the antagonism of the Labor organizations which have so devoted themselves to the protection of the American seaman that they have nearly driven the American ships, in which alone such seamen can find employment, off the ocean. An intelligent revision of the so-called La Follette law will prove to be a necessary precedent for the reestablishment of a merchant marine under the American flag.

More than any other one influence which deprived the United States of its position on the high seas was the turning of the best minds and energies of the American people, immediately following the Civil War, from foreign commerce to the task of developing the interior of the American continent. This task has been practically accomplished. If the same amount of thought and energy that built the transcontinental railroads and obliterated the great American desert shall now turn to the reestablishment of the merchant marine, that will be accomplished. But until the people of the United States become what Mr. Hurley, a former chairman of the Shipping Board, called "ship-minded," the most carefully devised legislation is likely to prove futile.

Through Boulogne to Genoa

WHATEVER guarantees Premier Poincaré may have obtained from Premier Lloyd George at their four-hour private conversation on Saturday, Boulogne represents for the French statesman an unmistakable Canossa. The face-to-face conference was a victory for the new diplomacy, which, though no less secret than the old, is at least more direct. The British Prime Minister has carried through his idea of a general European conference, on which the Frenchman has so far been hedging. From now there will be seen a spirited "sparring for position" between these claimants for the European leadership.

Though this consent to the Genoa Conference does not mean that the stubborn Lorrainer has surrendered all his aims to reorganize Europe after his own heart, the fact that he consented to a preliminary talk with

Mr. Lloyd George represents a big concession. Though in power only six weeks, he has had to come down from a pretty high horse. No wonder he tried to keep the meeting place a secret, and persuaded all the French political writers to remain in Paris, while the British correspondents crossed the Channel on the same boat as the Premier, ostensibly "to take the air." No wonder he refused to pose for the cameras at the end of the conference, while the Welshman "obliged the boys," shook hands, and smiled, and, what is more, issued a bulletin, while M. Poincaré said nothing.

Since Raymond Poincaré first came into prominence as a political leader he has represented, positively, the Russian Alliance, and negatively, opposition to Germany. His election to the Presidency, in 1913, was an almost direct result of a message from the Tsar to the effect that the alliance required it. To him the entente with England, though important, was secondary. He has never been known as pro-British. This was one of the points on which he had his falling-out with the Tiger, who has always been known for his partiality to England. Therefore, when the French public woke up to the fact, after the Treaty of Versailles had been signed, that the British had obtained their "main objectives"—the German fleet and colonies—while the French had not, there was a cry raised against M. Clémenceau and his colleagues that they had "surrendered" to Lloyd George. This charge has since been repeated against each new French Premier since the war, and no one has shouted louder than M. Poincaré.

It was this charge and a promise to be more independent that helped him to succeed Aristide Briand, and, after his accession to power, one of his first acts was to announce that he would attend no sessions of the Supreme Council. He would transact diplomatic business in the old way, viz., through written notes transmitted through regular diplomatic channels. This move Mr. Lloyd George countered by declaring in a public address that those who fear conferences have something to conceal—a thrust that was felt across the Channel, as intended.

M. Poincaré is a great stylist, a member of the Academy. He writes better than he talks, and is justly proud of his prose. What he says is usually prepared with extreme care beforehand. Lloyd George, on the other hand, depends almost wholly on his intuition, his "feel" of the situation. True to his announced intentions, M. Poincaré, therefore, did not continue the conversations at Cannes, where M. Briand had left them, but sat him down in his private study facing the garden back of Quai d'Orsay and there, safe from the Welshman's glittering eye, he indited a long letter, which was sealed and delivered at Downing Street by the French Ambassador. Its contents have not yet been published. Neither has there been a written answer, and after the Boulogne meeting there probably never will be one. Now the French opposition press, led by M. Clémenceau's organ, L'Echo National, will reprint with malicious emphasis certain Poincaré speeches and editorials from Le Temps, Le Matin, and the Revue des Deux Mondes about "surrendering to Mr. Lloyd George." No wonder their author rushed for his train at Boulogne on Saturday night.

But more important than this preliminary victory of the bland Lloyd George over the recalcitrant Poincaré (a name that phonetically means "Squarefist") is the fact that the latter has begun to see the raw reality of the European situation, that France, though heavily armed, cannot "go it alone"; that the different states must get together and combine their economic strength. Whether the French or the British will achieve the leadership in the new combination, there must be compromises from both sides. The nations must learn to trust one another. In order to live, they must let live. Boulogne is an auspicious opening for Genoa.

New Central American Problems

THE election of General José María Orellana as President of Guatemala is no final assurance that the success of the leader in the revolution which overthrew the Herrera Government, last December, is a step in the direction of Central American amity. The voting machinery in the five republics of Central America is not reputed to be the most perfect in the world. It will be one of the tasks of the Fifth International Conference of American Republics, to meet before long in Santiago, Chile, to bring all Latin-Americans to a better realization of their obligations as citizens, and to make civic activity take the place of military pressure in the domain of politics.

What is of even greater moment to Central American peace and prosperity than the change of government in Guatemala is the direct effect this has had in blasting one of the great hopes for unity which found its momentary realization last October when three of the republics in Central America joined in the creation of a federation which should be an example to all the world that a new Latin nation had been born. It is true that the absence of Nicaragua and Costa Rica from what was termed the Central American Federation was much regretted, but neither Guatemala, Honduras, nor Salvador were convinced that time would not show the sister republics the wisdom of joining at some future time.

The Guatemalan revolution undid what it had taken more than eighty years to accomplish. Military uprisings against existing governments was exactly the thing the Central American Federation was to make obsolete. Whatever dissatisfaction may have existed against the Herrera régime, nothing more disastrous to Central American progress could have been conceived than the revolution which placed General Orellana in the saddle as Provisional President. As things go in those countries, once in possession it was a foregone conclusion that the ballot would prove in his favor. Parenthetically, it may be said that the conservative element abstained from voting.

It is not the function of the United States to decree who is to rule, in any of the Latin-American republics, nor does the American Government wish to exercise

control over the destinies of its sister nations in the western world. But where such great efforts are making to stabilize Europe, economically and politically, nothing less can be expected than peaceful relations between the countries in this hemisphere. Washington looked with great favor on the establishment of the Central American Federation by men who evidently had the best interests of their countries at heart. When the federation went upon the rocks as a result of revolutionary activity, the Harding Administration felt the breakup as a personal loss.

It comes as something of a shock to American sensibilities that serious differences have arisen between Salvador and Honduras, who, no sooner is the federation disavowed by the interested parties, than they are said to have reached a critical stage in their disputes growing out of their recent relationship. It is patent that there is still much work to be done among these southern republics before they realize that their minor quarrels are nothing less than a disturbing factor north and south. That the American representatives to the International Conference at Santiago will have something to say to the coming gathering on that score seems a foregone conclusion. Whether or not the European problems, as a whole, concern America is a question to which there are several answers. Pan-America, however, has obligations of so intimate a character that not one of the republics in this hemisphere can suffer unrest without all sharing in the outcome and responsibilities.

The Coal Conference

A MONTH hence the wage agreements under which operatives are employed in the unionized coal fields of the United States will expire by limitation. A few weeks ago it was declared probable that strikes or lockouts would follow the apparent refusal of both mine operators and workers to consider common concessions as to wages and working conditions, thus stopping production in the districts affected. But there are indications now that the representatives of neither side are anxious to put the issue to a test. One of the reasons for this hesitation probably is the known readiness of non-union mines to produce 6,000,000 tons of bituminous coal a week, with the promise that the output can be increased to 10,000,000 if necessary. In addition, it is shown that there is already available at least 60,000,000 tons of soft coal. In the anthracite fields there is apparent a similar reluctance on both sides to force the issue by resort to either a strike or a closing of the mines. It has been made quite plain that the public, regarding the asserted claims of both the operators and the miners, see no justification for any action which would tend to curtail necessary production. Convincing proof has frequently been given that no lasting advantage can be gained by either side in an economic dispute without the sympathetic support of the public.

But it may be that there is another consideration which is emphasized, in the survey of the situation made by both the union miners and their employers, to an importance even greater than that of the known attitude of the public. They are aware, as is everyone, that while the present area of the non-union field is somewhat limited, the possibilities of production in that field have never been reached. For how long it is not generally known, the effort of the union miners and the operators in the unionized fields has been to retard production in the so-called open-shop mines and to force, by such processes as they know well how to employ, the complete ultimate unionization of the industry. This is not saying, of course, that the operators in the unionized field regard the closed shop as the ideal condition. Far from it. But they do realize that the competition of the non-union mines is increasing, and that the enforced granting of concessions to the union miners will render that competition still more disastrous.

A willingness on the part of the workers in the unionized mines to accept a similar view of the situation is not now apparent. But it is quite probable that some of the official representatives of the Miners Union do see the economic disadvantage which is almost sure to be realized if the miners in the bituminous field persist in their announced demands. A six-hour day and a five-day week as a basis of production do not offer just the weapon needed to combat conditions in competing open-shop mines. Of course such a condition is impossible, and it may be that the prospective conference between producers and workers indicates the tardy realization that concessions must be made in self-defense.

The Pastoral in Fiction

IF THERE is one branch of American letters that could well be considered as a manifestation of our creative impulse, undeveloped as yet, but worth the most serious groundwork, it is that which we may typify as the pastoral, the simple objective presentation of a small community without any particular dramatic complications. The need for such a type of writing is evidenced by the vast success of Louis Hémon's "Maria Chapdelaine," a book which can easily come under the head of the pastoral. There is a public and a place for fictional efforts which do not depend on suspense, on bizarre plot-improbabilities, on exaggerated character-portrayals, or a supposed linking up with the political, moral and social problems of the day. And this public, small though it may be, is not so difficult to reach as it is for a book of the pastoral type to reach this public. One need but read almost any publisher's advertisement or step into any bookstore and observe what is most prominently displayed on the counters and what is first offered the prospective customer to reach quite definite conclusions regarding the marketing of books. It is the blood-and-thunder novel, the sex-appeal volume, the book having to do with current problems and pseudo-problems on which the publisher and bookseller—with notable exceptions of course—strive for success.

Louis Hémon's book has won a success in spite of the fact that it is a pastoral and many years after it was written. The romantic story of its author and a pertinent campaign on the part of certain people who realized the values of the book and its publisher have shared in the reasons for this success. The public, after

the book's literary values have been made clear to it, has accepted "Maria Chapdelaine" as something to be treated seriously, to be read and relished. And having read it the public has enjoyed it to the utmost.

It is quite reasonable to suspect that this same public would enjoy other books in the same vein if they were procurable. But it is a lamentable fact that such books are rarely written, or if they are completed the methods of bringing them before the public are, to say the least, infinitesimal. The publisher, of course, is a business man and his advertising allowance is expended where he thinks it will bring in the largest returns. He pushes the books that he imagines will sell in the largest editions. We can but be thankful that these best sellers are of an undoubtedly higher order than maintained ten years ago. One need but compare advertisements to see that.

But the publisher, if he is wise, will attempt to reach all classes of people. Now that "Maria Chapdelaine" has shown him what a public really exists for the undramatic pastoral he should satisfy that public. The only book approaching a pastoral in America this season that comes to mind is Mr. Robert Nathan's "Autumn," and one need but read it to see what immeasurably better literary craftsmanship is in it than in the typical popular novel. It is a type of quiet literature that should be developed as a haven for our somewhat violent fiction.

Editorial Notes

IT is the proud tradition of the beautiful city of Mysore that its crowds need no policing, and this boast was put to the test when 50,000 persons flocked into the town to welcome the Prince of Wales upon his arrival. From far and near they came, every village sending its bullock carts with gayly dressed holiday-makers, the various routes to the city bringing an endless procession of vehicles and foot passengers. The bazaars along the route, as the Prince drove to Government House, were purposely left open and certainly added to the effect of the scene, which was one of gorgeous coloring and beauty. A halt was made in order that the Prince might receive a municipal address of welcome. The address spoke of the joy and devotion roused by his visit, and it would seem that Mysore's Council really did express the views of Mysore's people.

THE plan of Mayor Curley of Boston to raise municipal taxes in certain cases proportionately to rent increases has naturally drawn forth much comment, both favorable and adverse. One critic seeks to show that the plan is impracticable "because nothing is to prevent the landlords from raising their rents as often as they think it fit, to cope with the increases in taxes." That appears true on the surface; yet, if the matter should come to an endurance test, it would conceivably not be the city that would give way. Of course the "innocent bystander," the public, would in the meantime have to answer for both the landlords' greed and the city's levy upon that greed. But an end would be reached, when both active participants in the "raising" contest would find that even the public's paying capacity is limited. The result, should matters come to this pass, would doubtlessly be the emptying of many houses and the enactment of a nursery fable on a large scale. If, then, they would still have the goose that lays golden eggs, let the owners of dwelling-places abdicate gracefully from their stand and henceforth ask for rents which will not be inconsistent with the public interest.

SPAIN is taking particular pains to see to it that she does not continue to suffer as she has in the past from foreign art collectors who have steadily been removing to their countries many fine paintings and works of art. A new export duty of 100 per cent has gone into effect on all antique and artistic objects that are more than seventy years old. This, of course, will protect the priceless Velasquez and El Grecos that still remain in the land of the castanet. But it still leaves a large leeway for foreign collectors. For instance, there are the paintings of Ignacio Zuloaga, Joaquin Sorolla y Bastida and José Moreno Carbonero. The masterpieces of all these men were done less than seventy years ago, and it would be a privilege for any museum or private gallery to hang them.

THE display of maps in German banks and elsewhere, which show the new readjustment of Europe only as a temporary measure, are the manifestation of a deplorable tenacity which is to be found in other countries besides Germany. These maps are very largely distributed with the words underneath, "Does the Right of Self-Determination Still Exist?" Certain parts of the new Poland are colored differently from the rest of Poland and are marked, "Occupied by the Poles," and a Polish mayor, who applied for a bread card as a foreigner in Germany, was told that in Berlin he was considered a German and only temporarily a Pole. This is not quite playing the game.

IN TOKYO, on March 10, opens a manufacturing exhibit which will be called the Peace Exhibition. Foreign countries will have various displays there, and it is interesting to note that Great Britain will have a special pavilion wherein to house the exhibits from the United Kingdom. A number of American firms having branches in Japan are planning to make representative displays, but no reports of such activity as that of the British has been received as yet. There is no better way for the general public to receive knowledge of one another's arts, crafts, customs, and products than in such undertakings, and it is to be hoped that America will realize this, sooner or later.

NEWS that an All-Cossacks Economic Union is to be formed in Russia to alleviate the condition of these troops is assuredly an advance in Russian conditions. Heretofore the Cossacks have been regarded as merely professional soldiers. They come nearer to ancient mercenaries than any other body of people. More than 4,000,000 of them live in Russian territory, and any move that will change them from their warlike status to a peaceable, industrial people is to be approved. One way of destroying war is to make it impossible for any class to gain a livelihood by such a callamity.